DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 322 024 SO 020 909

TITLE	Asia Today: An Atlas of Reproducible Pages.
INSTITUTION	World Eagle, Inc., Wellesley, MA.
REPORT NO	ISBN-0-930141-15-6
PUB DATE	88
NOTE	191p.
AVAILABLE FROM	World Eagle, Inc., 64 Washburn Ave., Wellesley, MA 02181.
PUB TYPE	Reference Materials - Geographic Materials (133) -- Guides - Classroom Use - Guides (For Teachers) (052)
EDRS PRICE	MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS	*Charts; Elementary Secondary Education; Foreign Countries; Global Approach; *Graphs; Human Geography; Instructional Materials; Learning Modules; *Maps; Reference Materials; Social Sciences; Social Studies
IDENTIFIERS	*Asia

ABSTRACT

The geography and the people of Asia are documented in this series of maps, tables, and graphs designed for classroom use as instructional materials with information about the countries, people, land, industries, trade, languages, religions, cities, food and agriculture, health, schooling, jobs, energy, industry, demographic statistics, and aspects of government. Individual country maps originally produced by the Department of State are included. The work has been designed to be reproduced to meet classroom needs. (NL)

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- ***Trade***
- ***Languages***
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- ***Cities***
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Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 88-675064
Printed in the United States of America
This book is available in three bindings:
Paperback edition: ISBN 0-930141-14-8
Looseleaf edition: ISBN 0-930141-15-6
Hardcover edition: ISBN 0-930141-16-4

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

World Eagle Inc.
Asia today.

(World Eagle's today series)
Includes index.
Contents: The land -- Cities and countries -- People -- [etc.]
1. Asia--Maps. 2. Asia--Economic conditions--1945- --Maps. 3. Asia--Social conditions--Maps.
I. Title. II. Series.
G2200.W6 1988 912'.5 88-675064
ISBN 0-930141-16-4
ISBN 0-930141-14-8 (pbk.)
ISBN 0-930141-15-6 (loose-leaf)

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--- Notes ---

Hong Kong: British colony; scheduled to revert to China in 1997.
Macau: Chinese territory under Portuguese administration.
French Polynesia: overseas territory of France.
New Caledonia: overseas territory of France.

Data for USSR was included in EUROPE TODAY An Atlas of Reproducible Pages.

Comparable data for East Timor and Gaza was sufficiently scarce that we have omitted all data for them.

Unless otherwise noted, the maps, tables, and graphs on pages 1-108 have been created by World Eagle, Inc.

The 49 individual country pages on pages 109-157 are reprints of maps published by the U.S. Department of State. The statistical data and comparative map at the bottom of most of the individual country map page have been supplied by our editors.

Satisfactory individual maps were not available for Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Tuvalu, Vanuatu.

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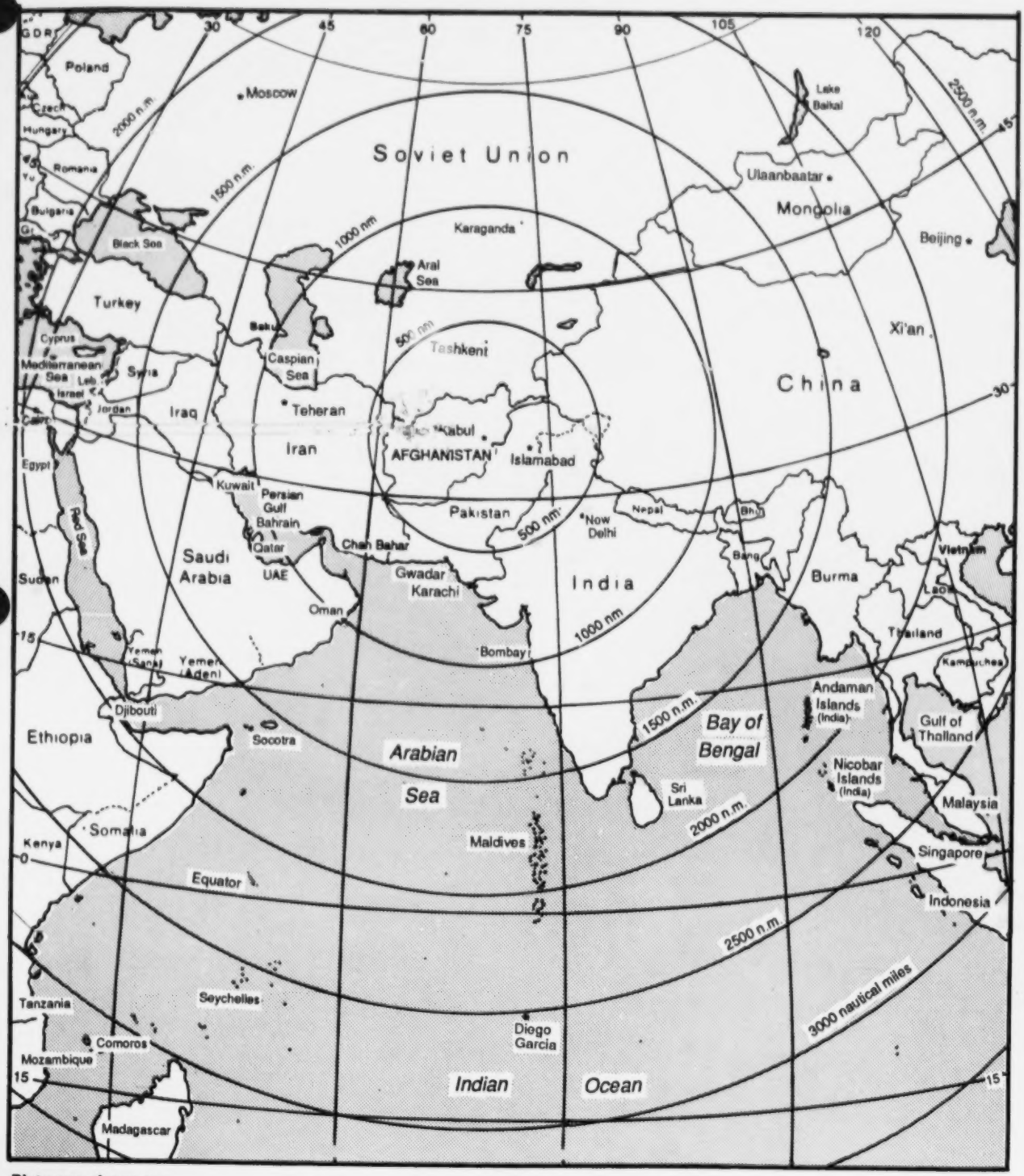

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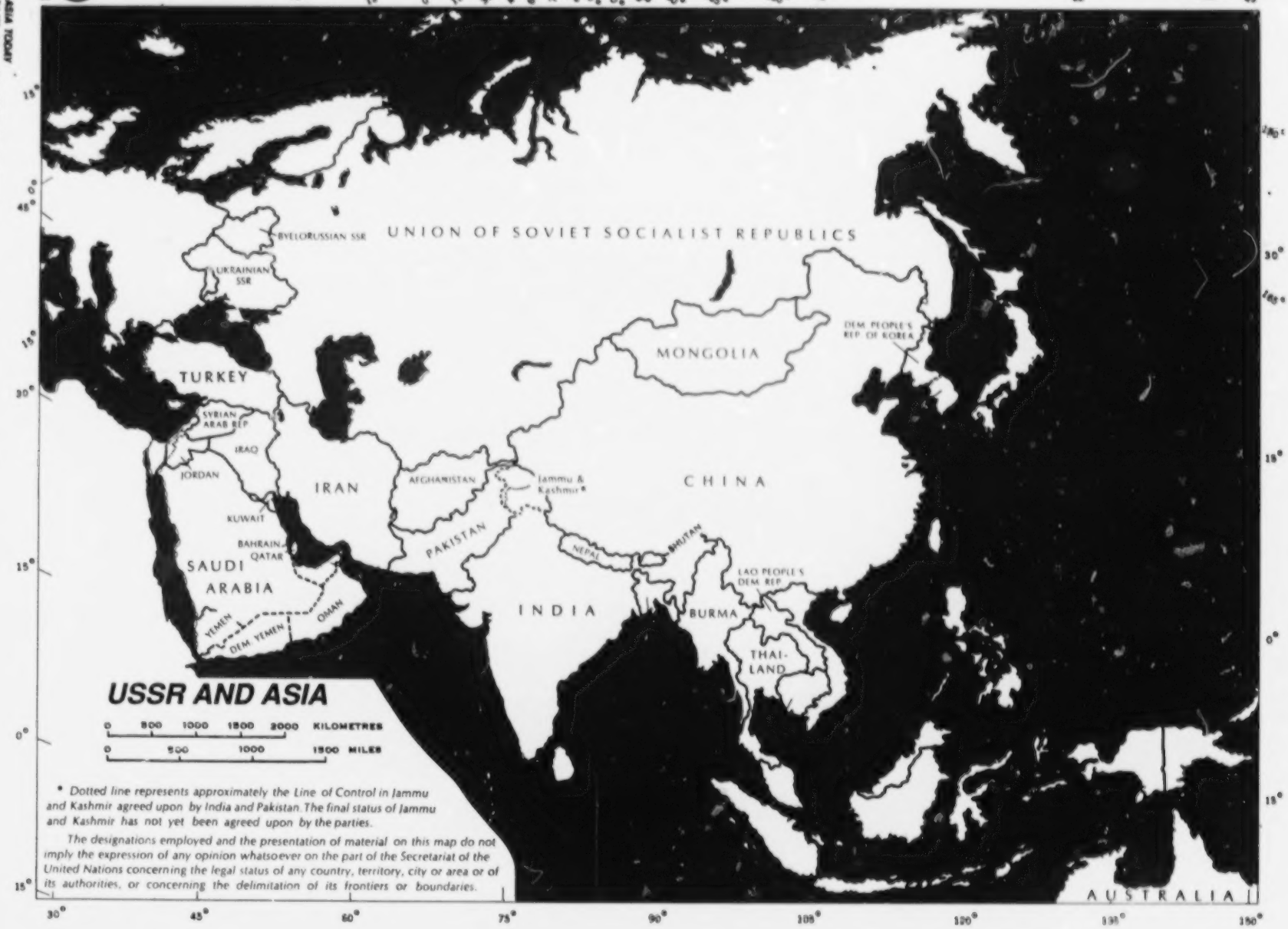

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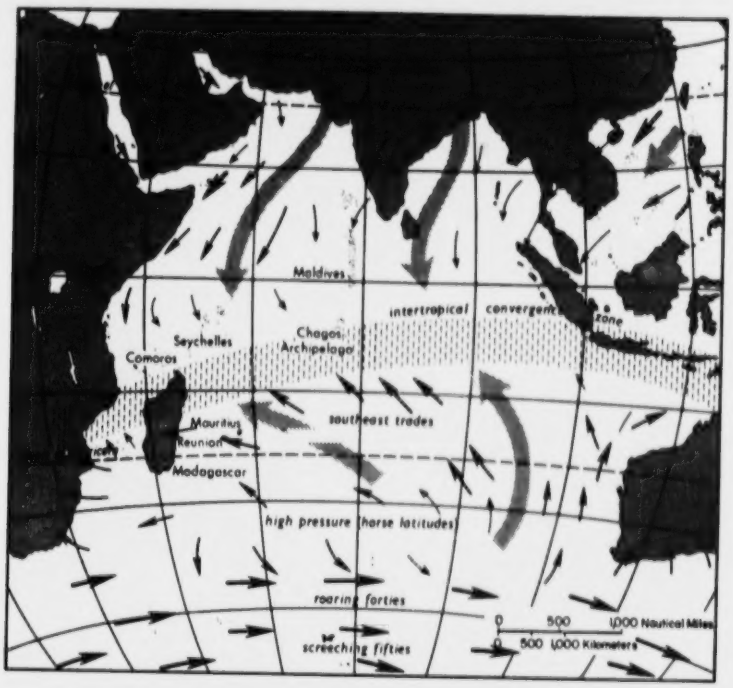

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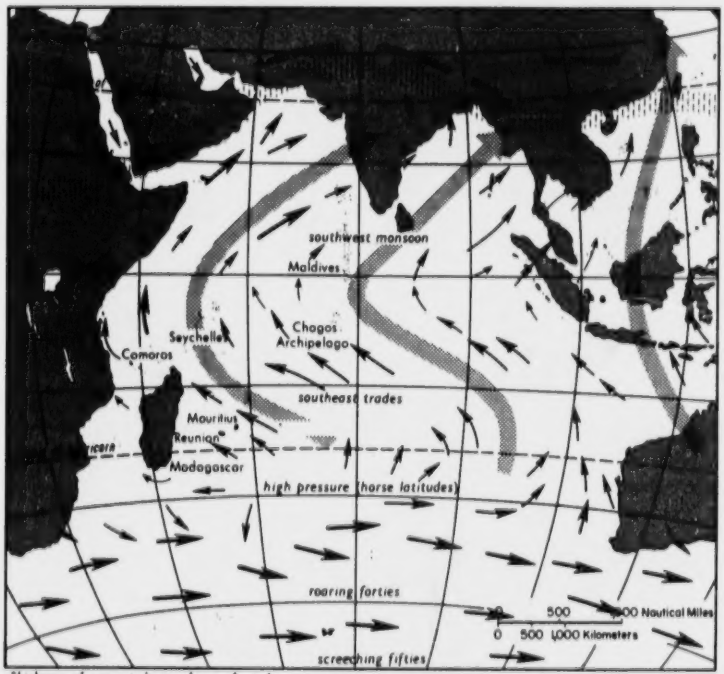

Source: Based on information from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, *Indian Ocean Atlas*, Washington, 1976, pp. 11–12.

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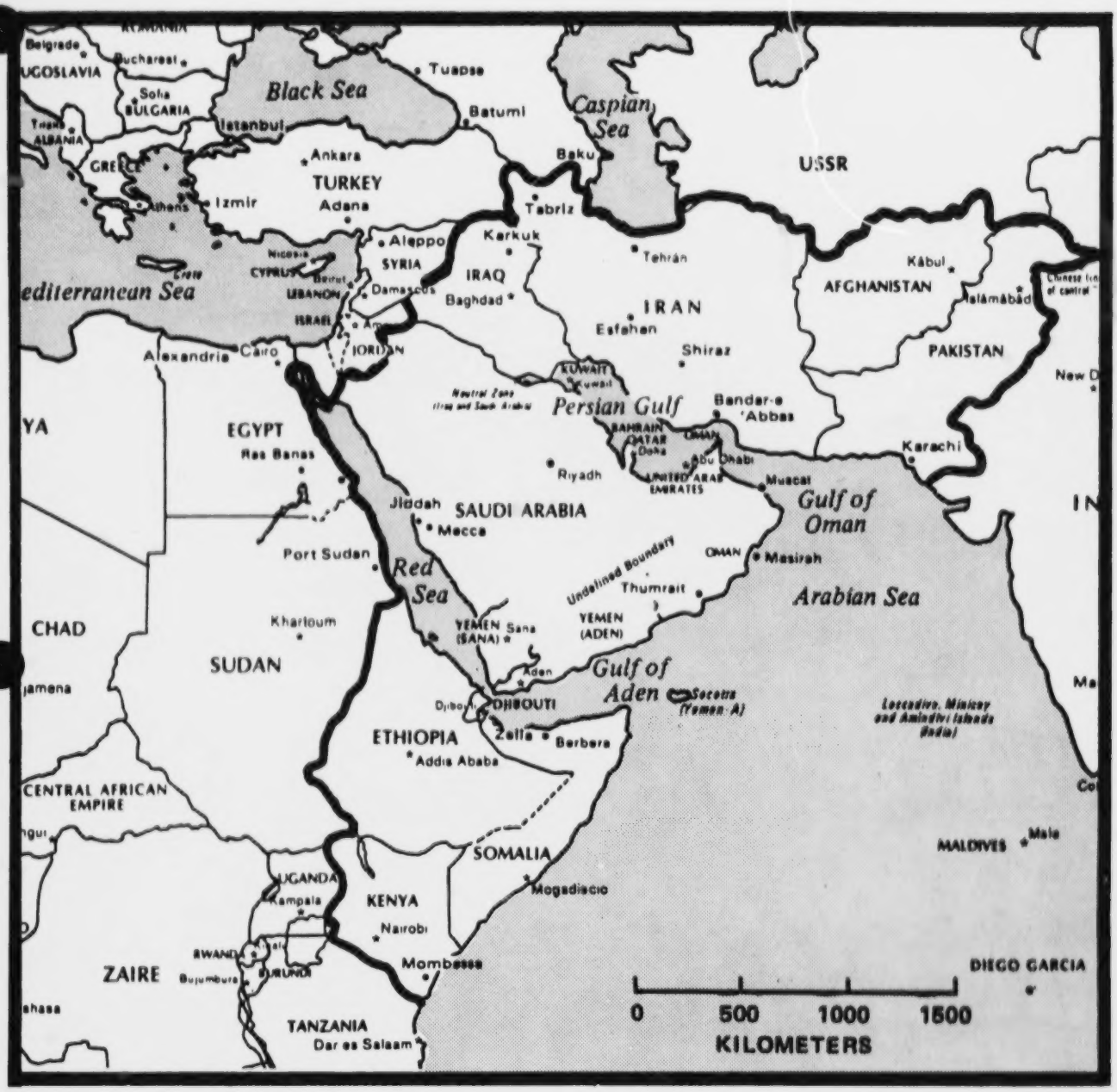

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FINLAND
Archange
Volögda
Kirov
Gorki
Kazan
Perm
URAL MTS.
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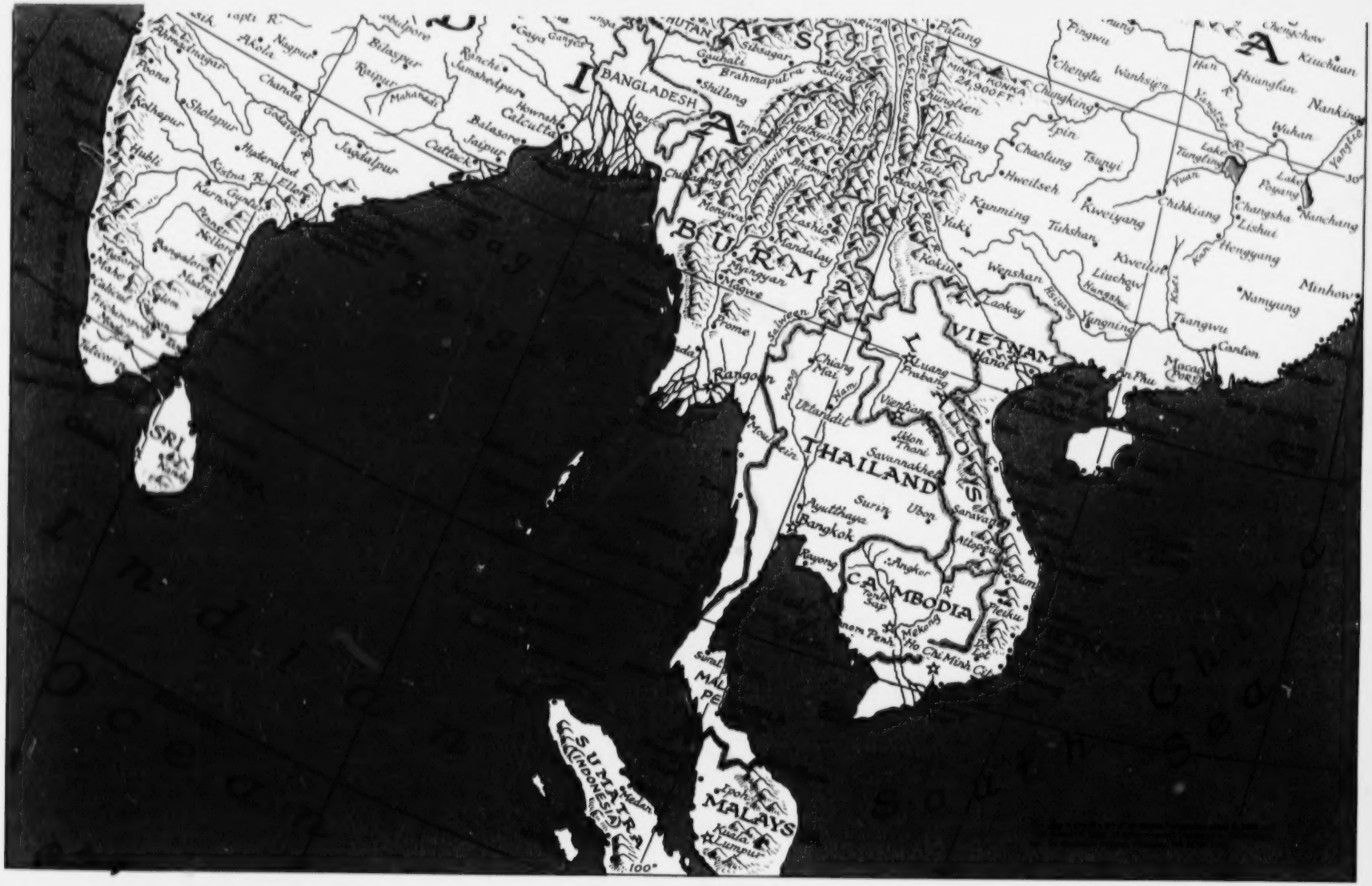
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Lake Tungting
Lake Poyang
Yuan R.
Hsi R.
Red R.
Salween
Irrawaddy
Chindwin
Brahmaputra
Ganges
Gauhati
Shillong
Sadiya
Siliguri
Patna
Gaya
Ranchi
Jamshedpur
Raipur
Bilaspur
Balasore
Jajpur
Cuttack
Jaydalpur
Akola
Nagpur
Chanda
Godavari R.
Hyderabad
Kistna R.
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Madura
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Mahe
Calicut
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Sholapur
Hubli
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Ahmednagar
Bombay
Surat
Baroda
Ahmedabad
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Jabalpur
Mahanadi R.
Godavari R.
Kistna R.
Tapti R.
Narbada R.
Sutlej R.
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Gulf of Thailand
Andaman Sea
Bay of Bengal
Arabian Sea
Indian Ocean
Java Sea
Celebes Sea
Philippine Sea
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Pacific Ocean
Medan
Ipoh
Kuala Lumpur
Surin
Ubon
Savannakhet
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Tak
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Chiang Rai
Nan
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Ubon
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Si Saket
Ubon
Amnat Charoen
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Roi Et
Maha Sarakham
Roi Et
Kalasin
Khon Kaen
Udon Thani
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Loei
Phetchabun
Phitsanulok
Sukhothai
Tak
Kamphaeng Phet
Nakhon Sawan
Uthai Thani
Chai Nat
Lop Buri
Saraburi
Nakhon Nayok
Prachin Buri
Chanthaburi
Trat
Rayong
Chon Buri
Sattahip
Pattaya
Ayutthaya
Bang Pa-In
Nonthaburi
Bangkok
Thon Buri
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Samut Songkhram
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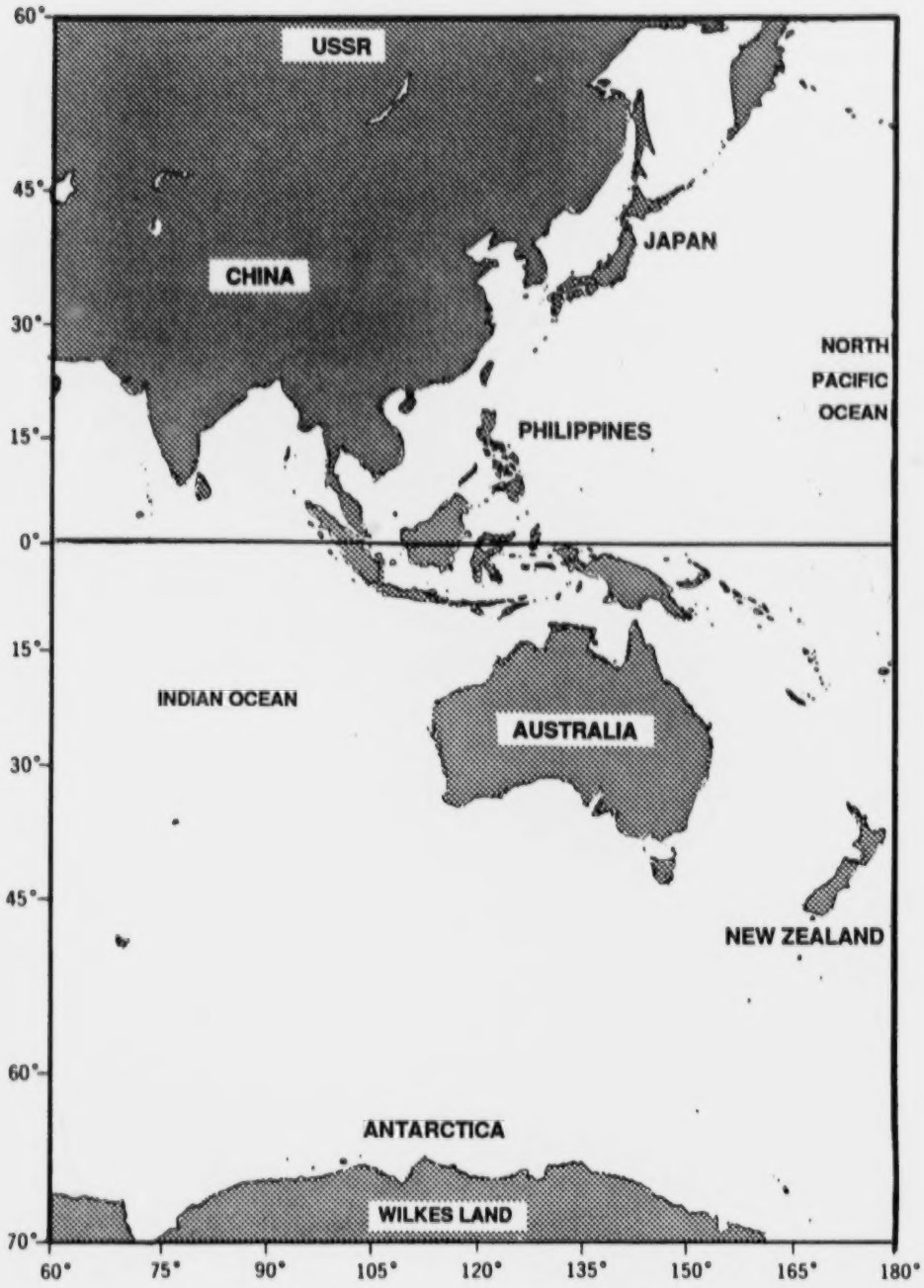

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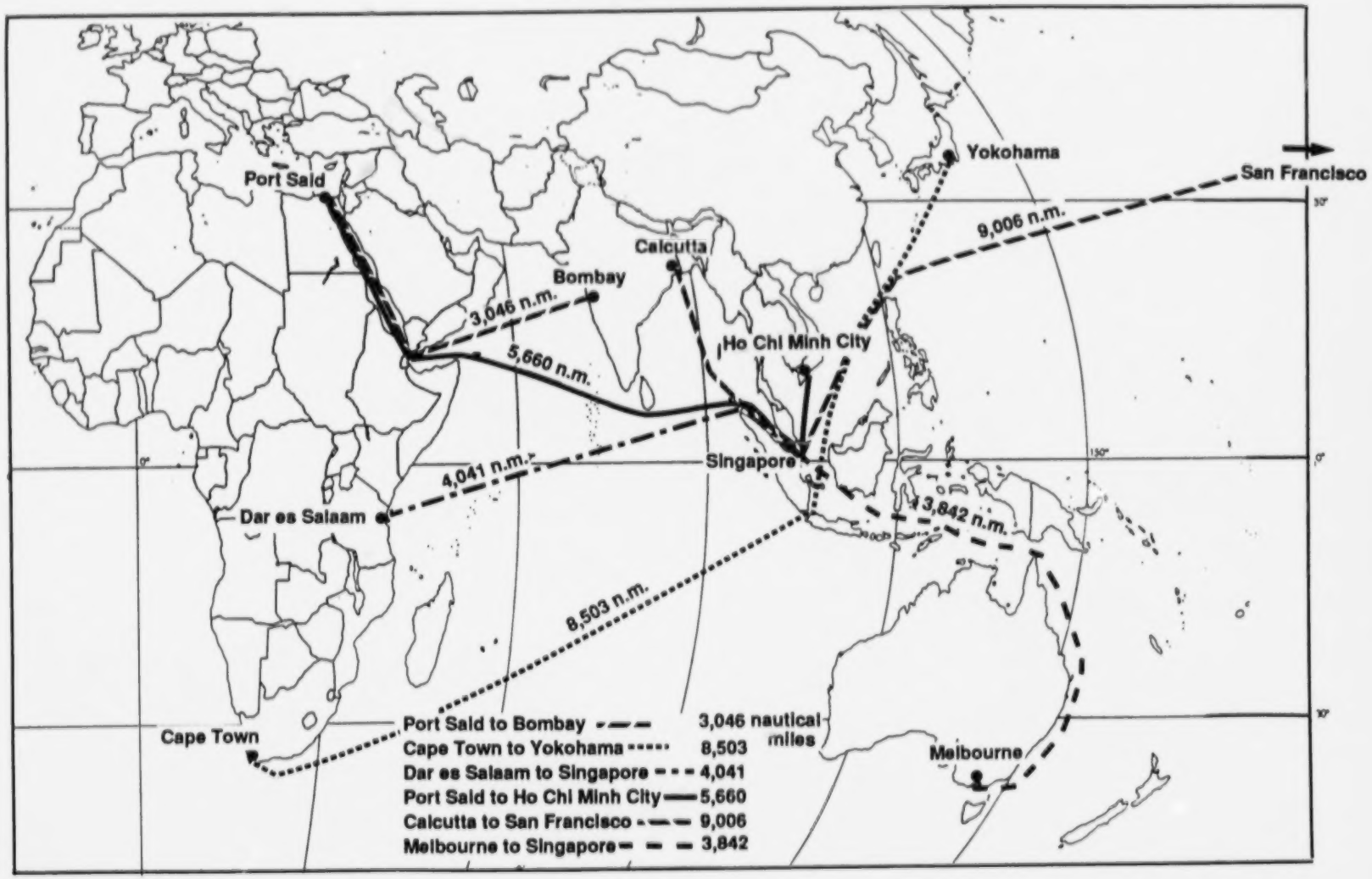
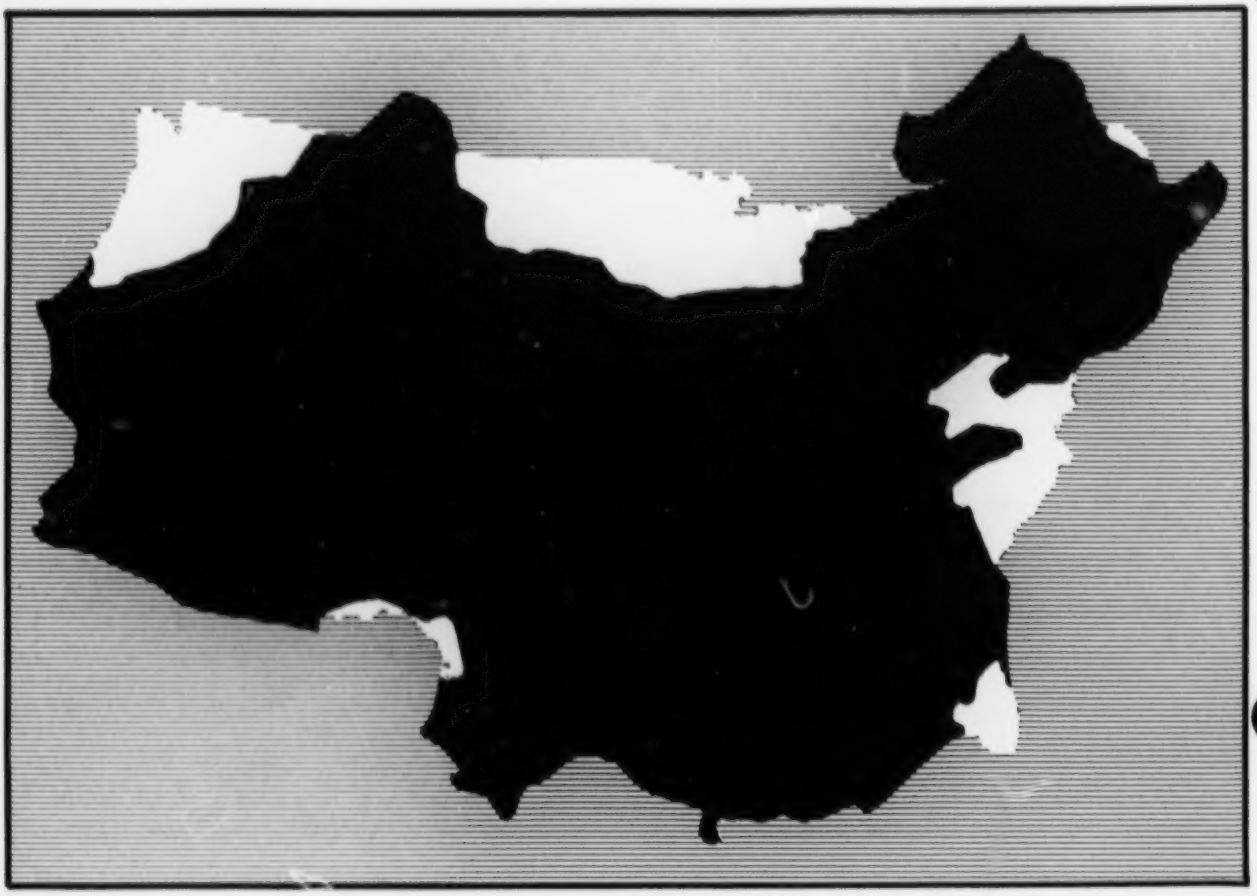
(Nautical Miles)



To get statute miles, divide by 1.15.

Figures from 1987 World Almanac.

CHINA SUPERIMPOSED ON THE 48 CONTIGUOUS STATES OF THE U.S.



	Area
China	3,705,390 sq mi 9,596,960 sq km
U.S. 48 States	3,025,945 sq mi 7,837,198 sq km
U.S. All 50	3,623,420 sq mi 9,384,658 sq km

1987 World Almanac, pp.431 & 559

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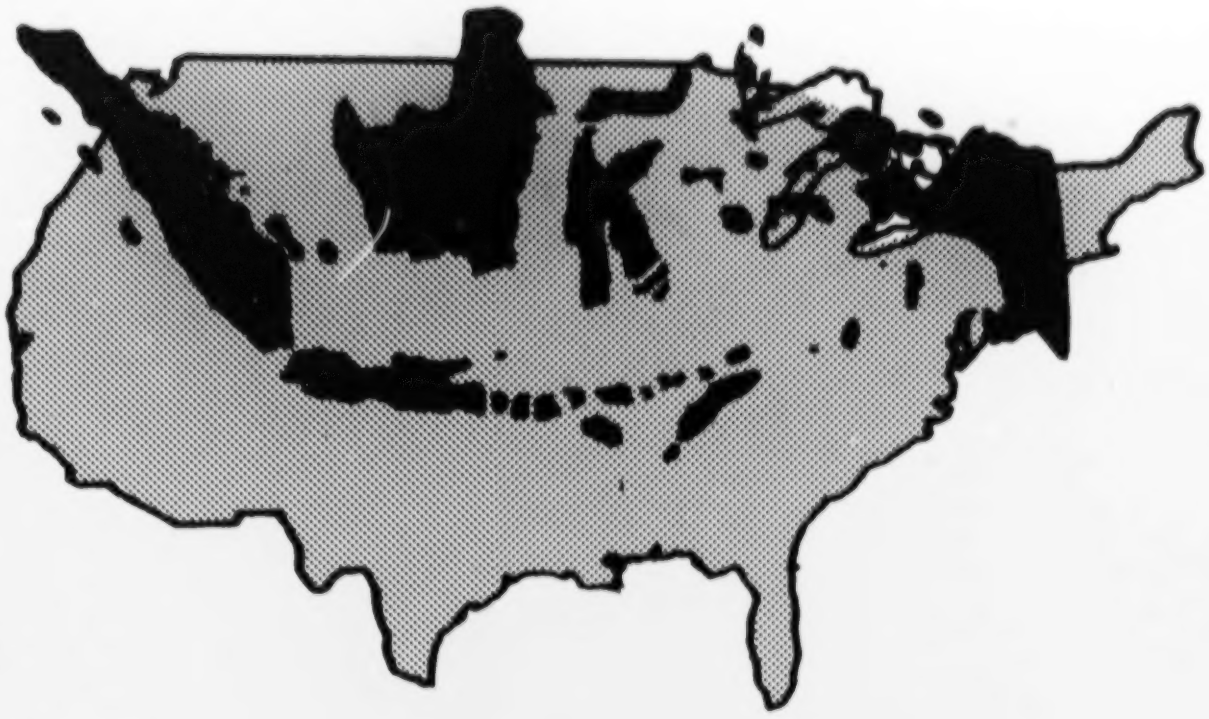
INDONESIA STRETCHES FARTHER THAN NEW YORK-TO-SAN FRANCISCO

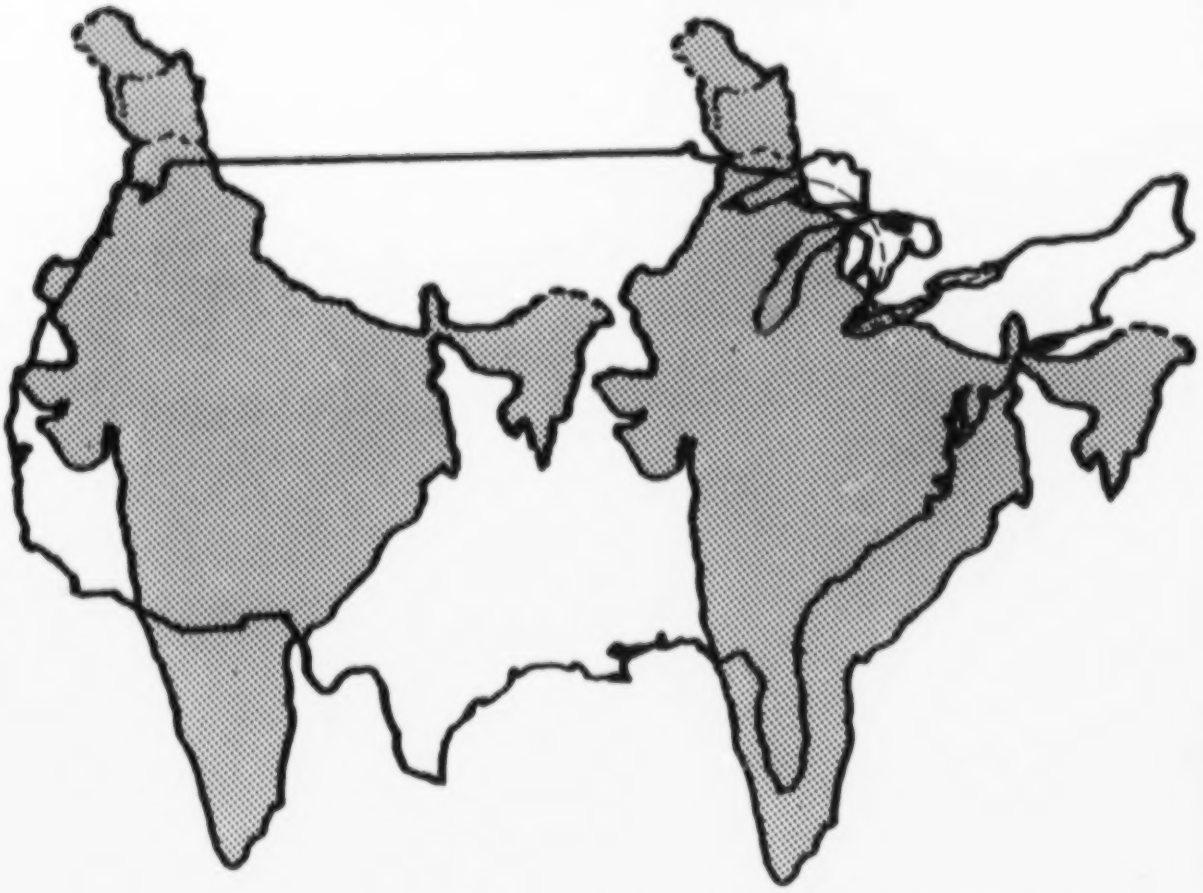


The areas on this page have been taken from an Eckert IV Equal Area Projection of the World. The projection maintains correct areas for all countries albeit at the cost of some distortions in shape, distance, and direction.

	Area
Indonesia	735,268 sq mi 1,904,344 sq km
U.S. 48 States	3,025,945 sq mi 7,837,198 sq km
U.S. All 50	3,623,420 sq mi 9,384,658 sq km

1987 World Almanac, pp.431 & 579.

TWO INDIAS FIT COMFORTABLY WITHIN THE 48 CONTIGUOUS STATES OF THE U.S.

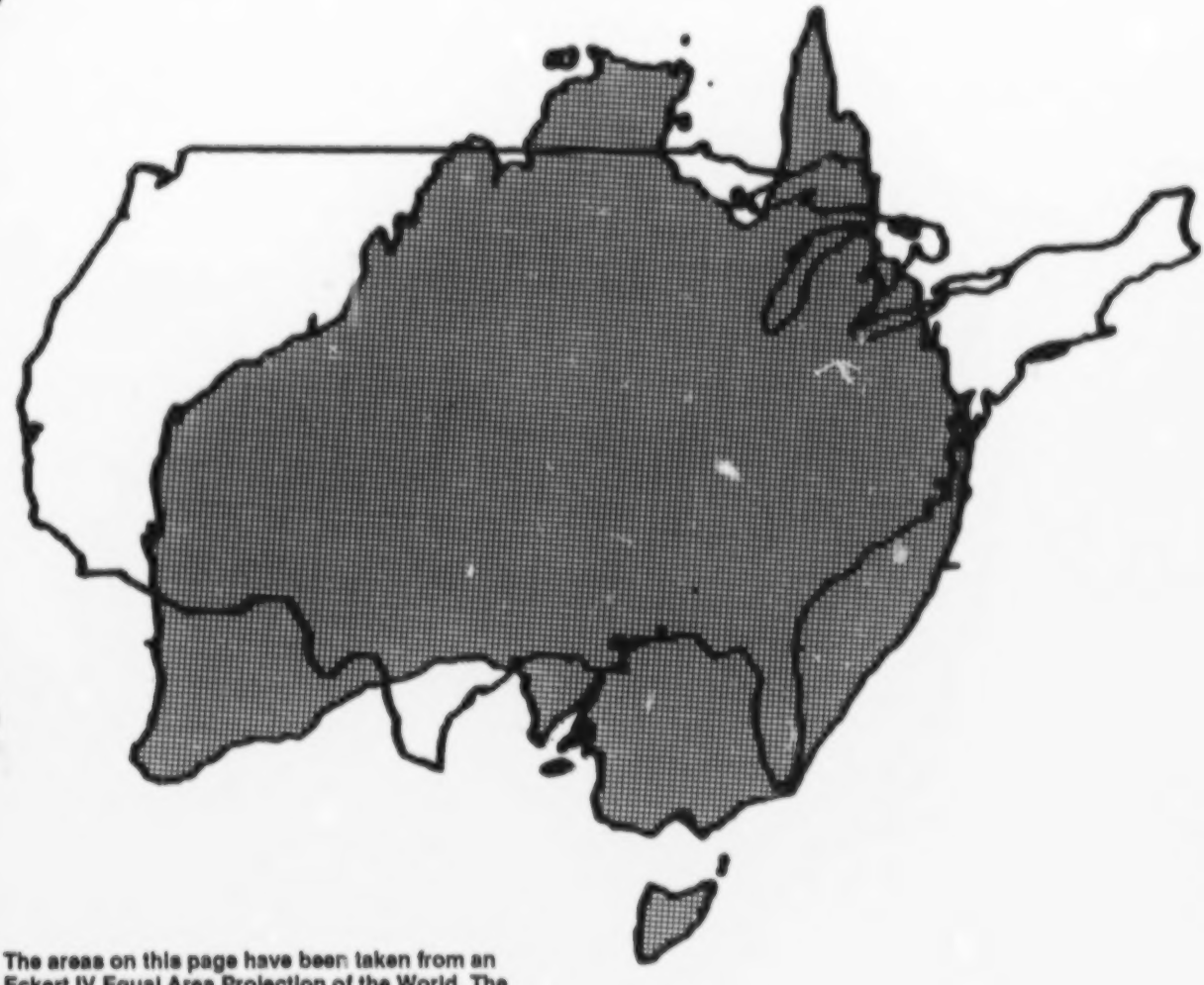


The areas on this page have been taken from an Eckert IV Equal Area Projection of the World. The projection maintains correct areas for all countries albeit at the cost of some distortions in shape, distance, and direction.

	Area
India	1,266,595 sq mi 3,280,481 sq km
U.S. 48 States	3,025,945 sq mi 7,837,198 sq km
U.S. All 50	3,623,420 sq mi 9,384,658 sq km

1987 World Almanac, pp.431 & 578.

AUSTRALIA SUPERIMPOSED ON THE 48 CONTIGUOUS STATES OF THE U.S.



The areas on this page have been taken from an Eckert IV Equal Area Projection of the World. The projection maintains correct areas for all countries albeit at the cost of some distortions in shape, distance, and direction.

	Area
Australia	2,966,200 sq mi 7,682,458 sq km
U.S. 48 States	3,025,945 sq mi 7,837,198 sq km
U.S. All 50	3,623,420 sq mi 9,384,658 sq km

1987 World Almanac, pp.431 & 548.

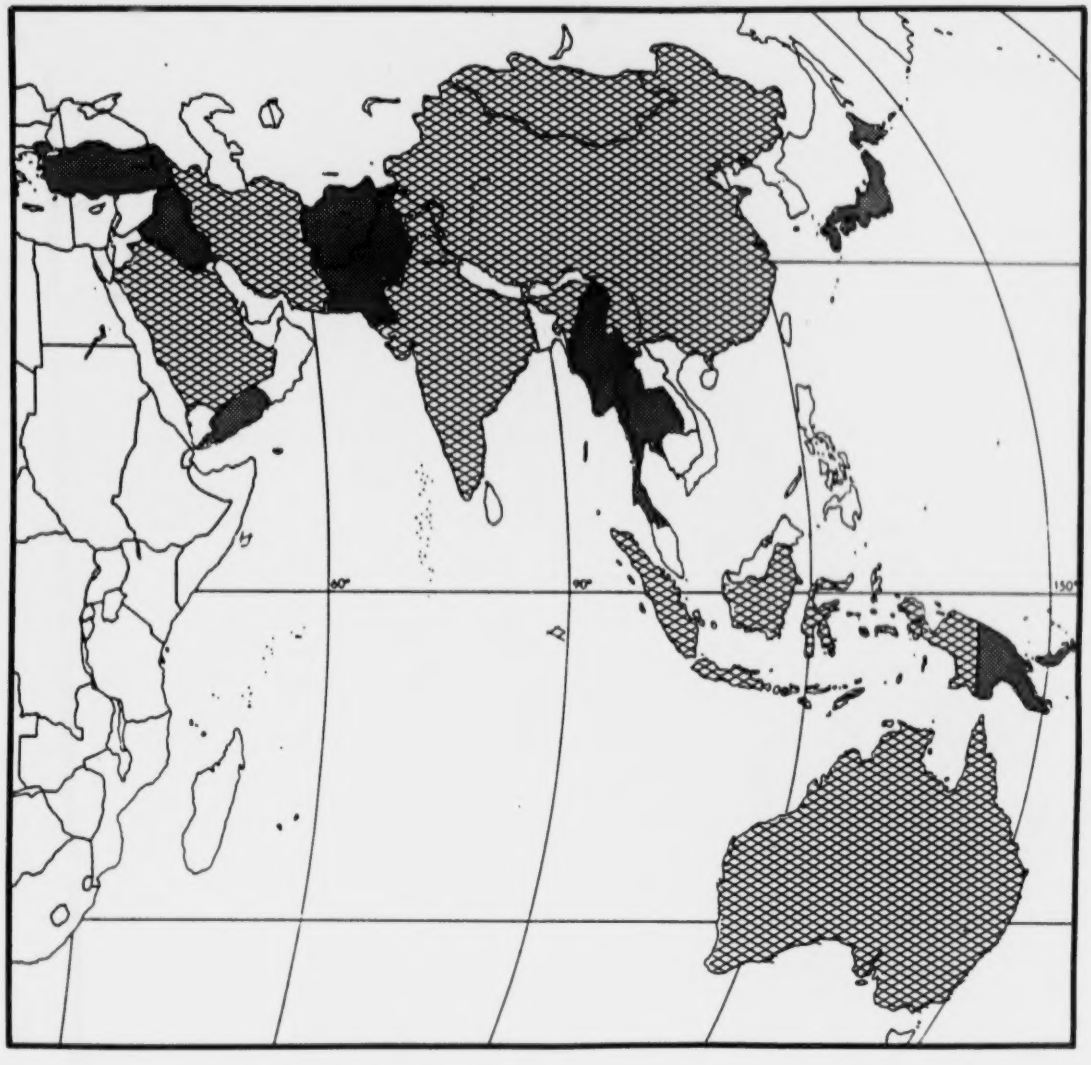
CUT OUT PARTS. MAKE YOUR OWN OVERLAYS

The areas on this page have been taken from an Eckert IV Equal Area Projection of the World. The projection maintains correct areas for all countries albeit at the cost of some distortions in shape, distance, and direction.

	Area	
	Sq Mi	Sq Km
Countries of Western Asia	1,753,666	4,542,000
Countries of Southern Asia	2,619,588	6,784,740
Countries of Southeast Asia	1,729,195	4,478,620
Countries of East Asia	4,552,134	11,790,040
Countries of Oceania	3,284,196	8,506,076
Total Asia & Oceania	13,938,779	36,101,476
Lower 48 of the U.S.	3,025,945	7,837,198

Data from 1987 World Almanac and CIA 1987 World Factbook.

THE 14 COUNTRIES WITH LARGEST AREA



	sq km
China	9,596,960
Australia	7,686,850
India	3,287,590
Saudi Arabia	2,149,690
Indonesia	1,904,570
Iran	1,648,000
Mongolia	1,565,000

	sq km
Pakistan	803,940
Turkey	780,580
Burma	676,550
Afghanistan	647,500
Thailand	514,000
Papua New Guinea	461,690
Iraq	434,920
Japan	372,310
Yemen, So.	332,970

World Eagle map. Area figures from CIA 1987 World Factbook.

ASIA'S POPULATION BY REGIONS

Western Asia	120,800,000
Bahrain	400,000
Cyprus	700,000
Iraq	17,000,000
Israel	4,400,000
Jordan	3,700,000
Kuwait	1,900,000
Lebanon	3,300,000
Oman	1,300,000
Qatar	300,000
Saudi Arabia	14,800,000
Syria	11,300,000
Turkey	51,400,000
United Arab Emirates	1,400,000
Yemen, North	6,500,000
Yemen, South	2,400,000

Southern Asia	1,112,400,000
Afghanistan	14,200,000
Bangladesh	107,100,000
Bhutan	1,500,000
India	800,300,000
Iran	50,400,000
Maldives	200,000
Nepal	17,800,000
Pakistan	104,600,000
Sri Lanka	16,300,000

Southeast Asia	420,200,000
Brunei	200,000
Burma	38,800,000
Cambodia	6,500,000
Indonesia	174,900,000
Laos	3,800,000
Malaysia	16,100,000
Philippines	61,500,000
Singapore	2,600,000
Thailand	53,600,000
Vietnam	62,200,000

East Asia	1,275,300,000
China	1,062,000,000
Hong Kong	5,600,000
Japan	122,200,000
Korea, North	21,400,000
Korea, South	42,100,000
Macau	400,000
Mongolia	2,000,000
Taiwan	19,600,000

Oceania	25,076,567
Australia	16,200,000
Fiji	700,000
French Polynesia	200,000
Kiribati	63,848 (1985 cen.)
Nauru	8,042 (1983 cen.)
New Caledonia	200,000
New Zealand	3,300,000
Papua New Guinea	3,600,000
Solomon Islands	300,000
Tonga	96,448 (1984 mini-cen
Tuvalu	8,229 (1985 mini-c
Vanuatu	200,000
Western Samoa	200,000

Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1987 World Population Data Sheet. Except that data for Kiribati, Nauru, Tonga, and Tuvalu from The Europa Year Book 1987.

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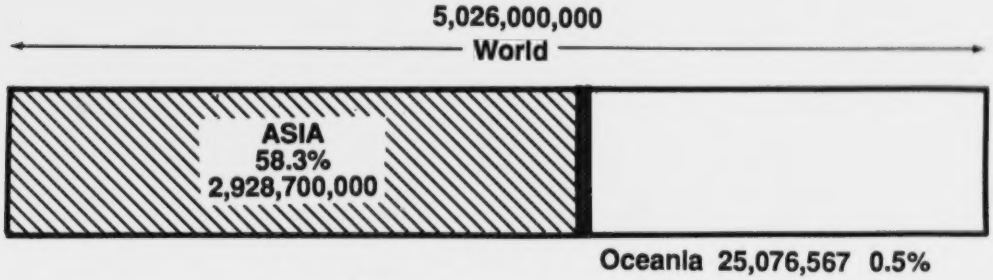
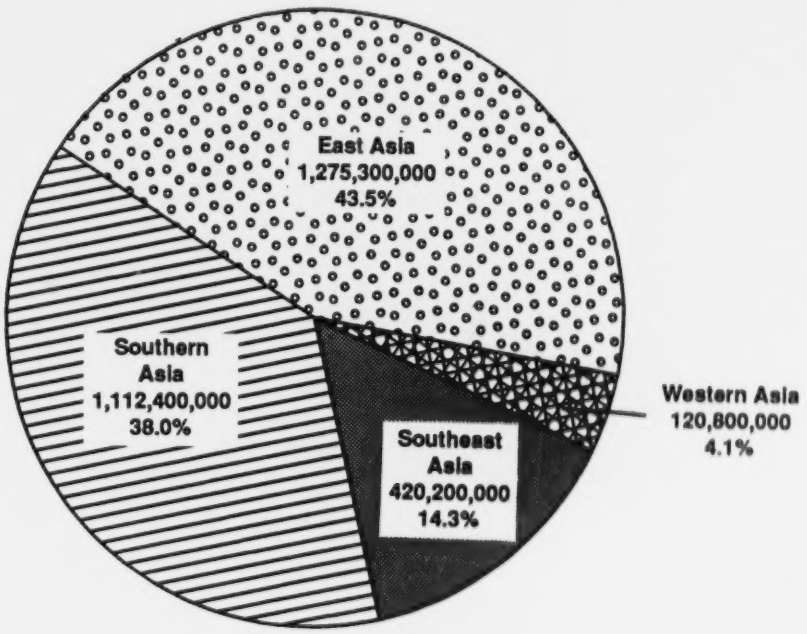
OVER 58% OF WORLD'S POPULATION IS IN ASIA



Population Estimates for Mid-1987

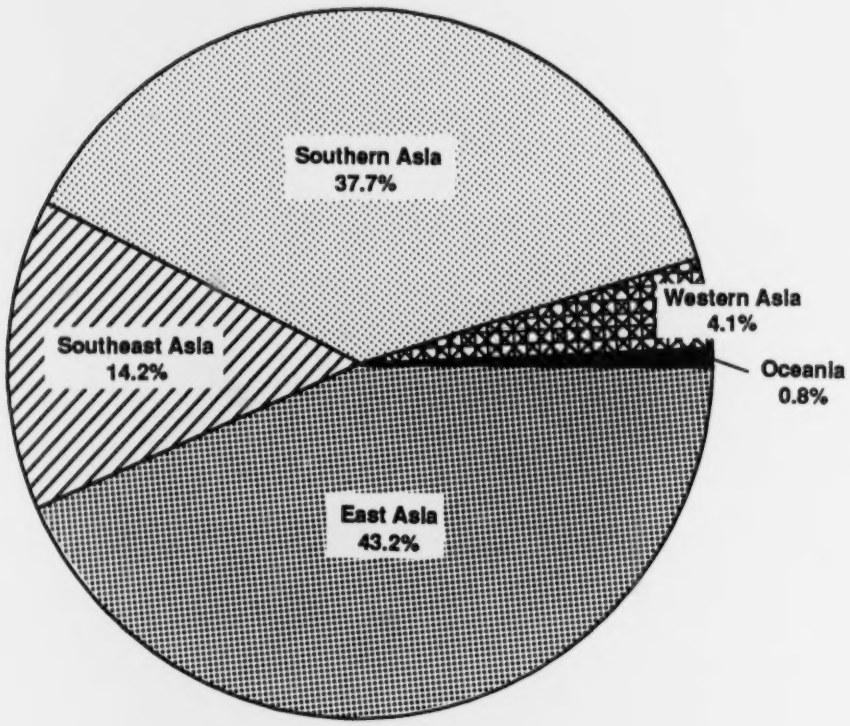


ASIA 2,928,700,000 people
(not including Oceania)

Figures do not add to 100% due to rounding of constituent parts.

Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc.
1987 World Population Data Sheet.

POPULATION OF ASIA BY REGIONS, SHARES OF TOTAL



Western Asia	120,800,000	4.1%
Southern Asia	1,112,400,000	37.7%
Southeast Asia	420,200,000	14.2%
East Asia	1,275,300,000	43.2%
Oceania	25,076,567	0.8%
Total Asia	2,953,781,000	

World Eagle chart. Population data from 1987 World Population Data Sheet.

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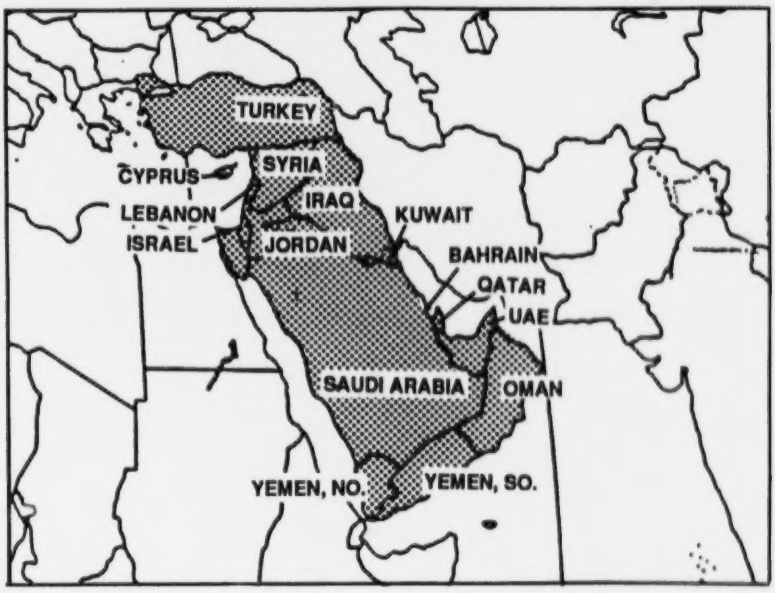
WESTERN ASIA

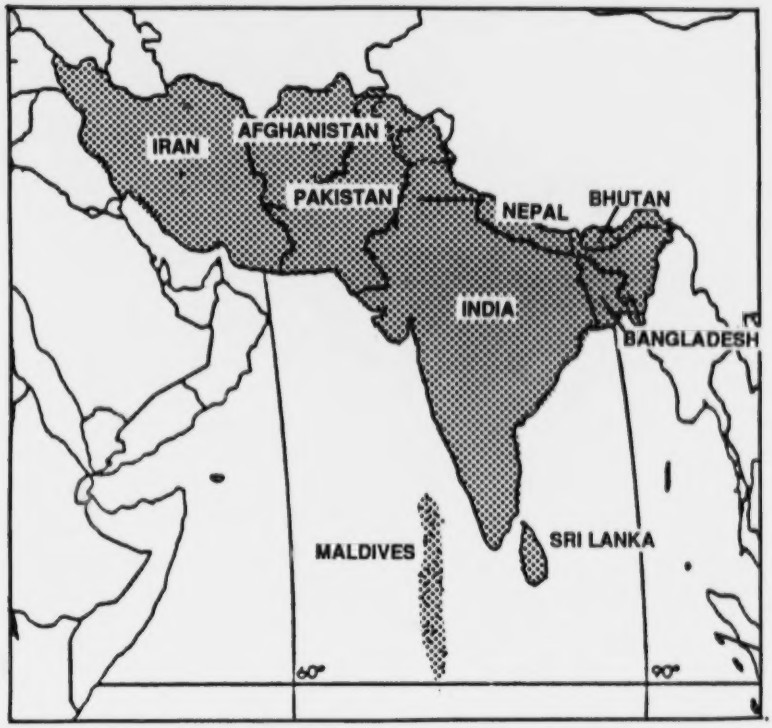


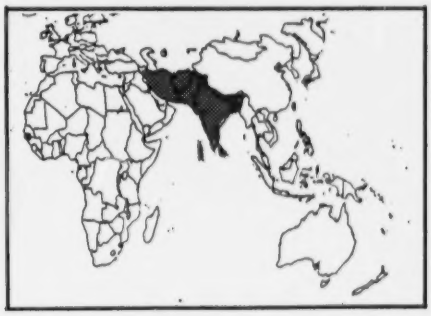
	Population	Area, sq km
Bahrain	400,000	620
Cyprus	700,000	9,250
Iraq	17,000,000	434,920
Israel	4,400,000	20,770
Jordan	3,700,000	97,740
Kuwait	1,900,000	17,820
Lebanon	3,300,000	10,400
Oman	1,300,000	212,460
Qatar	300,000	11,000
Saudi Arabia	14,800,000	2,149,690
Syria	11,300,000	185,180
Turkey	51,400,000	780,580
UAE	1,400,000	83,600
Yemen, No.	6,500,000	195,000
Yemen, So.	2,400,000	332,970

Total Western Asia 120,800,000
Area 4,542,000 sq km
1,753,666 sq mi

Population data from 1987 World Population Data Sheet. Area data from CIA 1987 World Factbook.

SOUTHERN ASIA





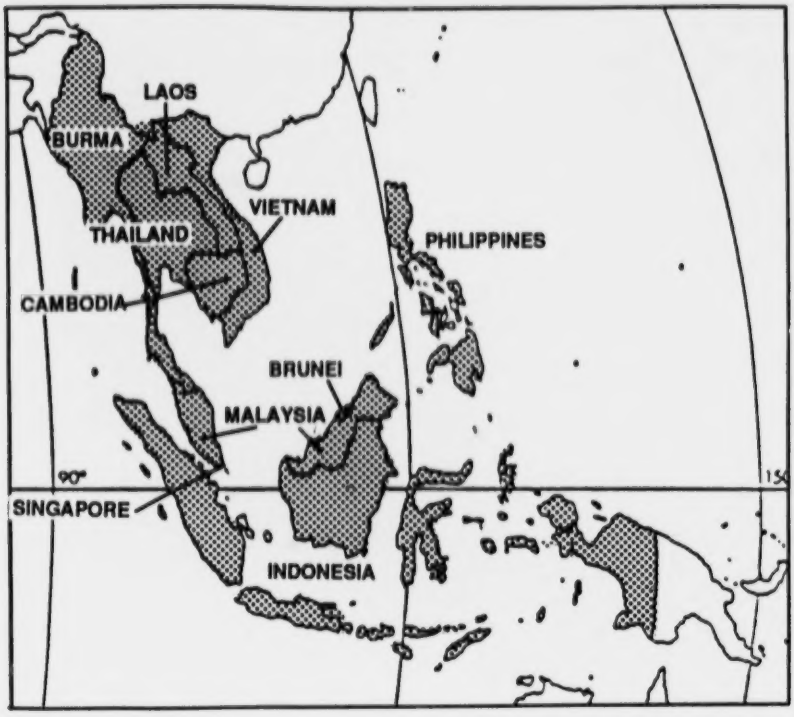
	Population	Area, sq km
Afghanistan	14,200,000	647,500
Bangladesh	107,100,000	144,000
Bhutan	1,500,000	47,000
India	800,300,000	3,287,590
Iran	50,400,000	1,648,000
Maldives	200,000	300
Nepal	17,800,000	140,800
Pakistan	104,600,000	803,940
Sri Lanka	16,300,000	65,610

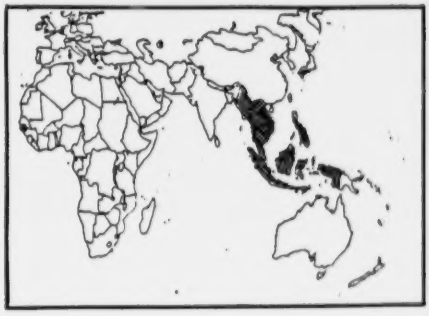
Total Southern Asia 1,112,400,000
Area 6,784,740 sq km
2,619,588 sq mi

32

Population data from 1987 World Population Data Sheet. Area data from CIA 1987 World Factbook.

SOUTHEAST ASIA



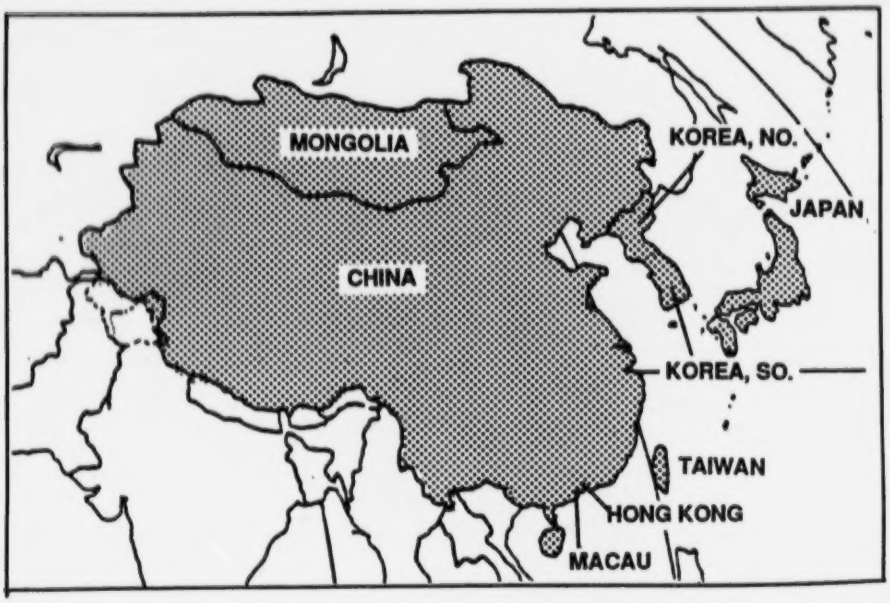


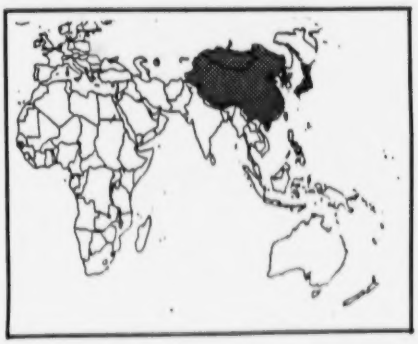
	Population	Area,sq km
Brunei	200,000	5,770
Burma	38,800,000	676,550
Cambodia	6,500,000	181,040
Indonesia	174,900,000	1,904,570
Laos	3,800,000	236,800
Malaysia	16,100,000	329,750
Philippines	61,500,000	300,000
Singapore	2,600,000	580
Thailand	53,600,000	514,000
Vietnam	62,200,000	329,560

Total Southeast Asia 420,200,000
Area 4,478,620 sq km
1,729,195 sq mi

Population data from 1987 World Population Data Sheet. Area data from CIA 1987 World Factbook.

EAST ASIA





	Population	Area,sq km		Population	Area,sq km
China	1,062,000,000	9,596,960	Korea, So.	42,100,000	98,190
Hong Kong	5,600,000	1,040	Macau	400,000	20
Japan	122,200,000	372,310	Mongolia	2,000,000	1,565,000
Korea, No.	21,400,000	120,540	Taiwan	19,600,000	35,980

Total East Asia 1,275,300,000
Area 11,790,040 sq km
4,552,134 sq mi

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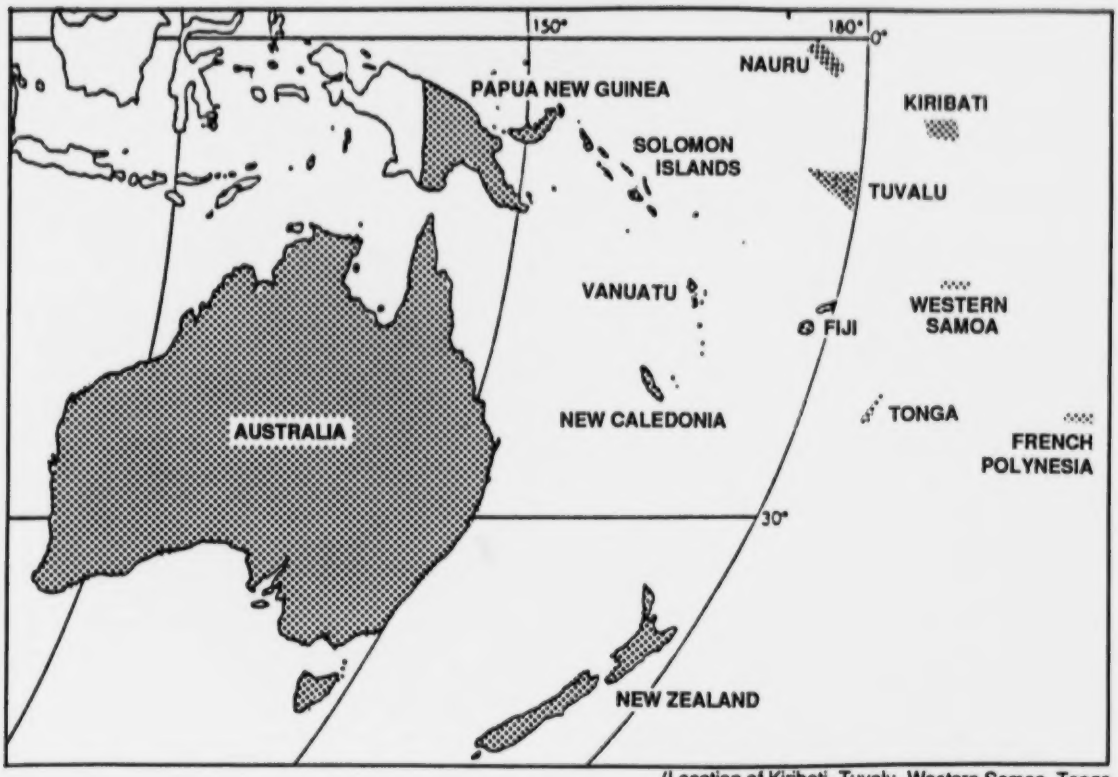
Population data from 1987 World Population Data Sheet. Area data from CIA 1987 World Factbook.

OCEANIA



(Location of Kiribati, Tuvalu, Western Samoa, Tonga, and French Polynesia is approximate.)

	Population	Area,sq km
Australia	16,200,000	7,686,850
Fiji	700,000	18,270
French Polynesia	200,000	4,000
Kiribati	63,848	710
	(1985 cen.)	
Nauru	8,042	20
	(1983 cen.)	
New Caledonia	200,000	19,060
New Zealand	3,300,000	268,680
Papua New Guinea	3,600,000	461,690
Solomon Islands	300,000	28,450
Tonga	96,448	700
	(1984 mini-cen.)	
Tuvalu	8,229	26
	(1985 mini-cen.)	
Vanuatu	200,000	14,760
Western Samoa	200,000	2,860

Total Oceania	25,076,567
Area	8,506,076 sq km
	3,284,196 sq mi

Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1987 World Population Data Sheet. Except that data for Kiribati, Nauru, Tonga, and Tuvalu from The Europa Year Book 1987. Area data from CIA 1987 World Factbook.

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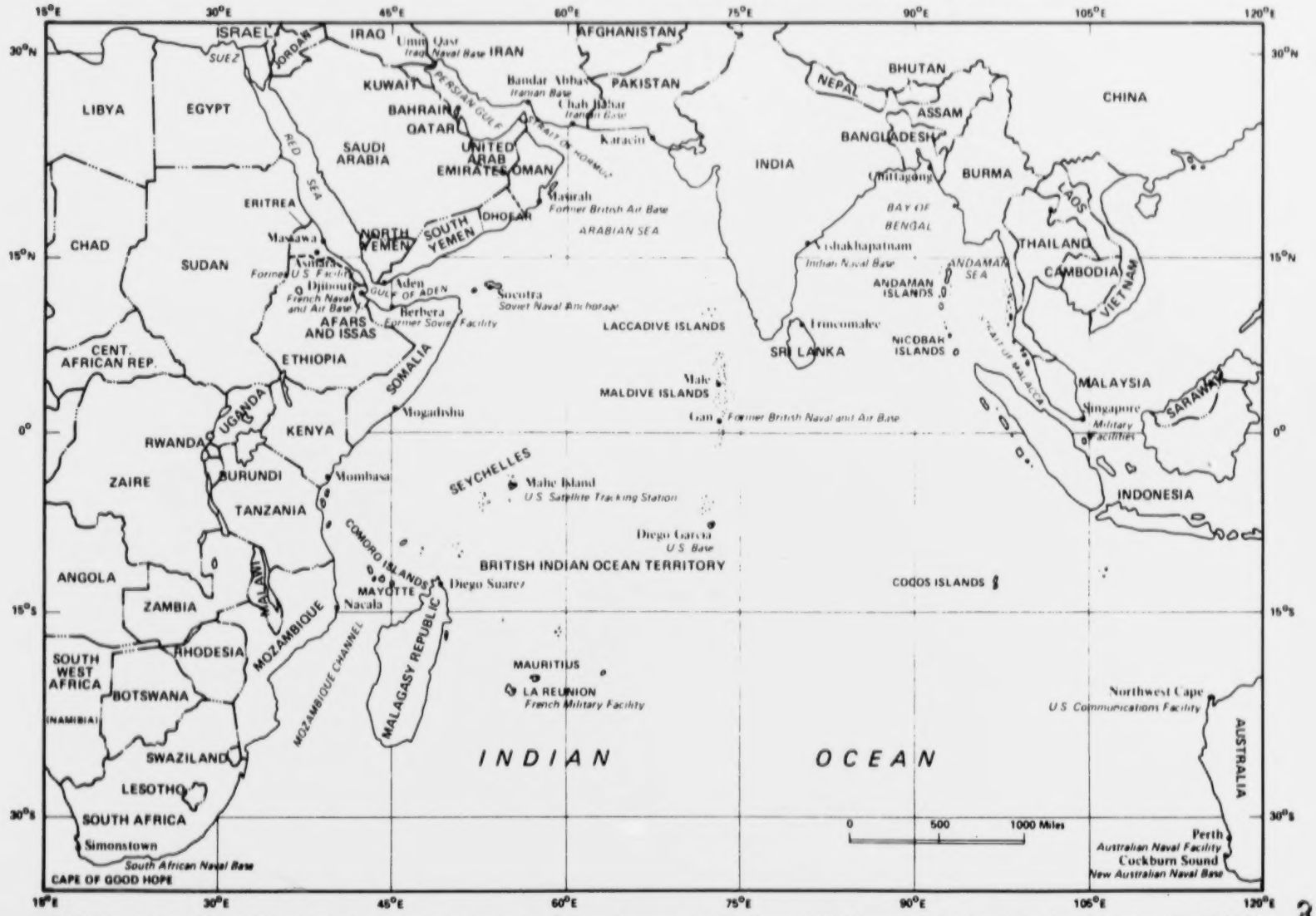
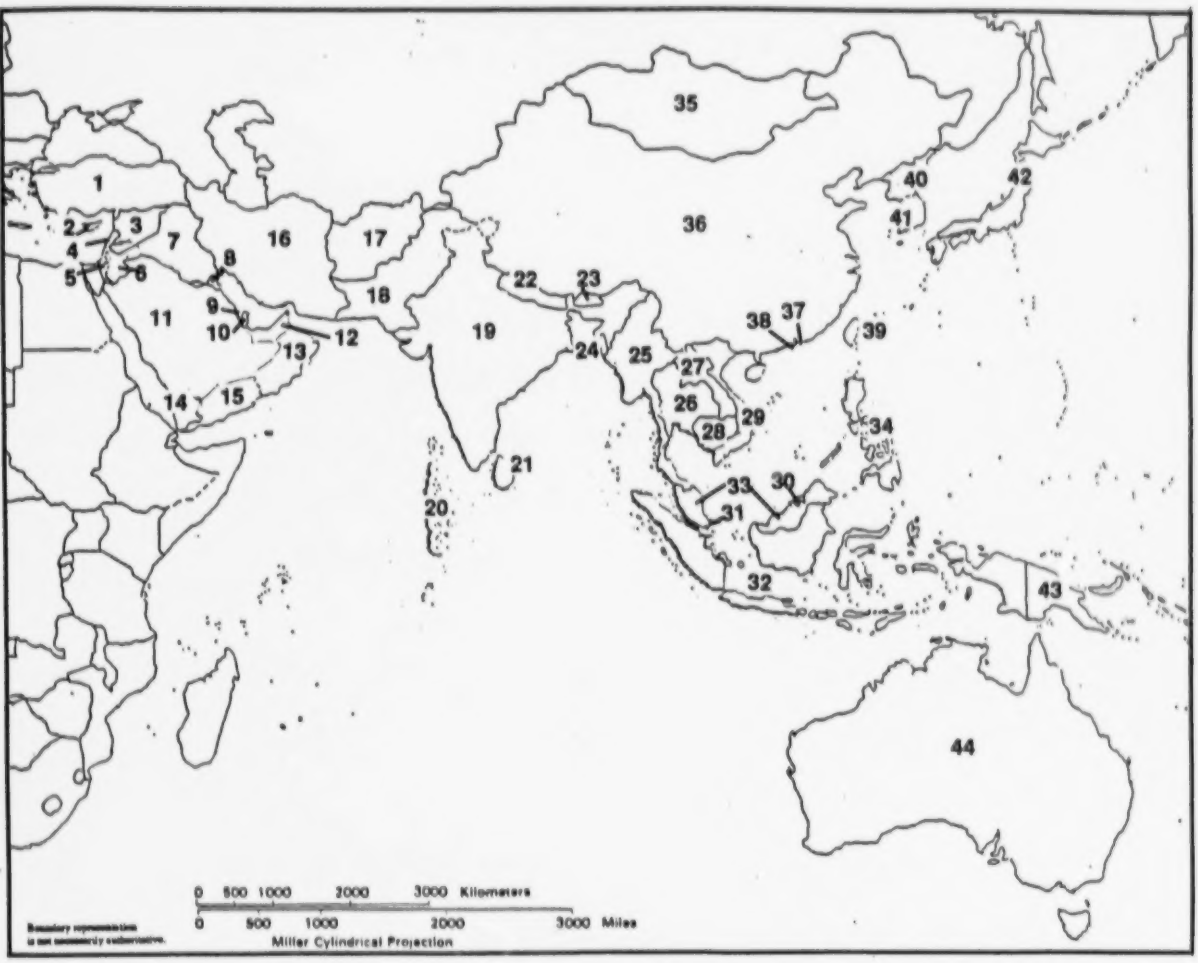
THE INDIAN OCEAN REGION

This map was originally printed in (The Congress of the United States) Congressional Budget Office's "U.S. Naval Forces: The Peacetime Presence Mission". December 1978. P.30. It is reprinted here because so much of it is still, or again, in the news.

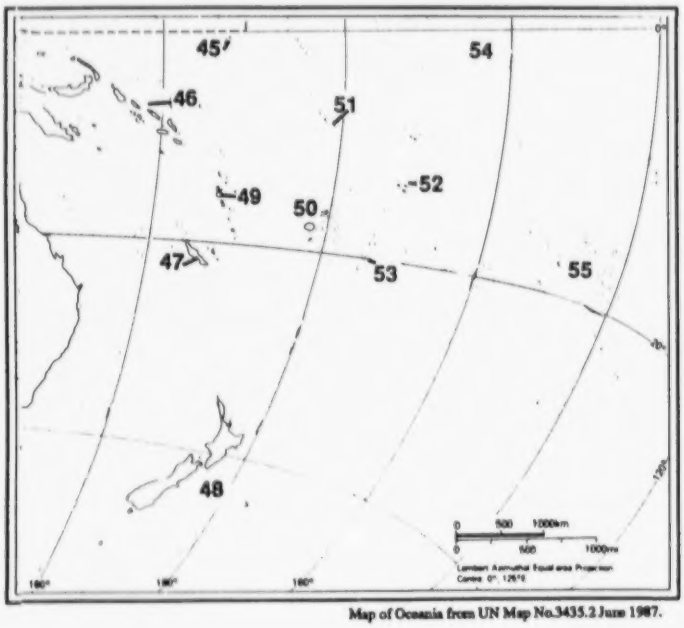


SOURCE: Adapted from Dale H. Tahtinen, *Arms in the Indian Ocean: Interests and Challenges* (Washington, D.C.: American Enterprise Institute, 1977).

NAME THEM!

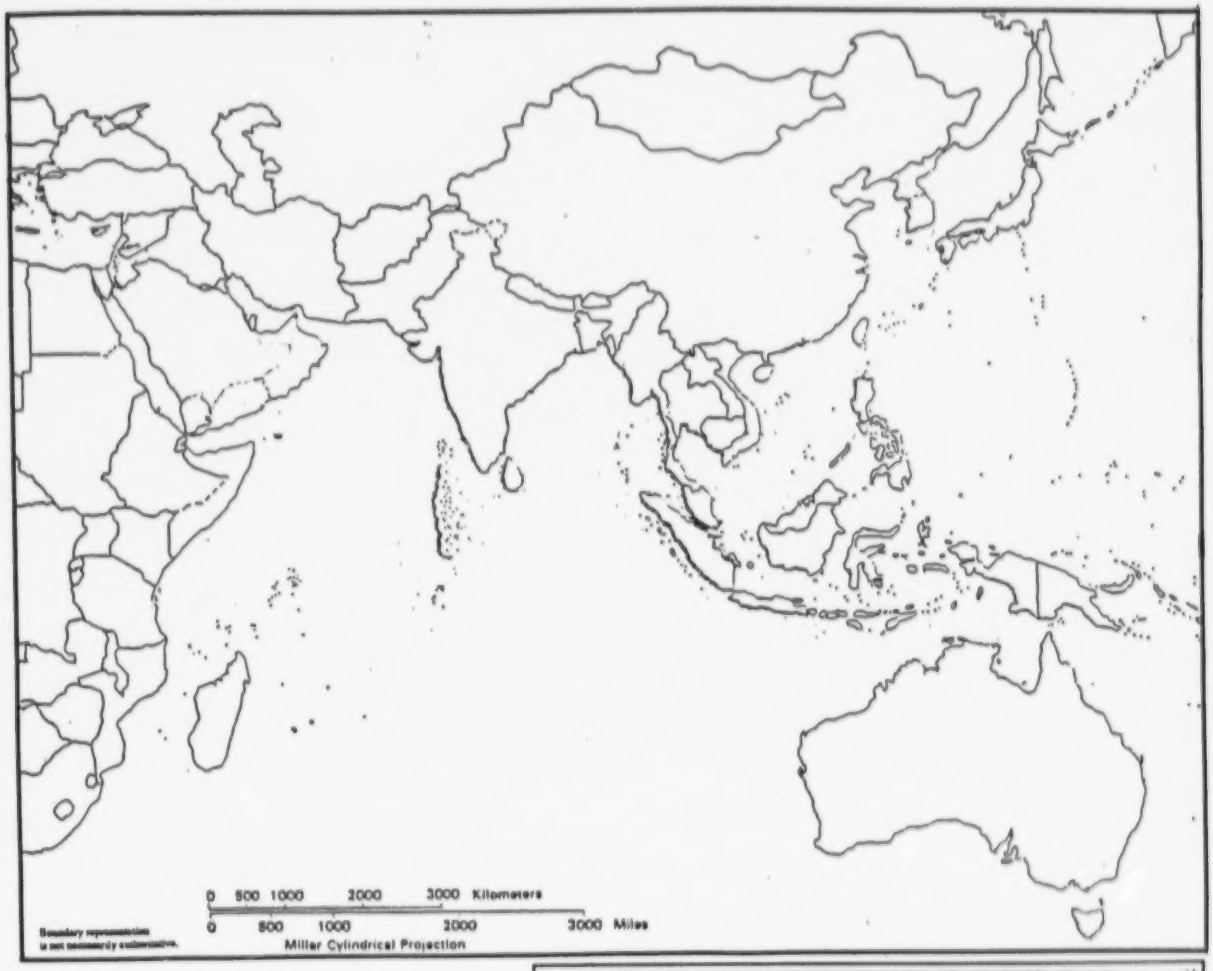


1 Turkey, 2 Cyprus, 3 Syria, 4 Lebanon, 5 Israel, 6 Jordan, 7 Iraq, 8 Kuwait, 9 Bahrain, 10 Qatar, 11 Saudi Arabia, 12 UAE, 13 Oman, 14 Yemen, No., 15 Yemen, So., 16 Iran, 17 Afghanistan, 18 Pakistan, 19 India, 20 Maldives, 21 Sri Lanka, 22 Nepal, 23 Bhutan, 24 Bangladesh, 25 Burma, 26 Thailand, 27 Laos, 28 Cambodia, 29 Vietnam, 30 Brunei, 31 Singapore, 32 Indonesia, 33 Malaysia, 34 Philippines, 35 Mongolia, 36 China, 37 Hong Kong, 38 Macau, 39 Taiwan, 40 Korea, No., 41 Korea, So., 42 Japan, 43 Papua New Guinea, 44 Australia, 45 Nauru, 46 Solomon Islands, 47 New Caledonia, 48 New Zealand, 49 Vanuatu, 50 Fiji, 51 Tuvalu, 52 Western Samoa, 53 Tonga, 54 Kiribati, 55 French Polynesia.



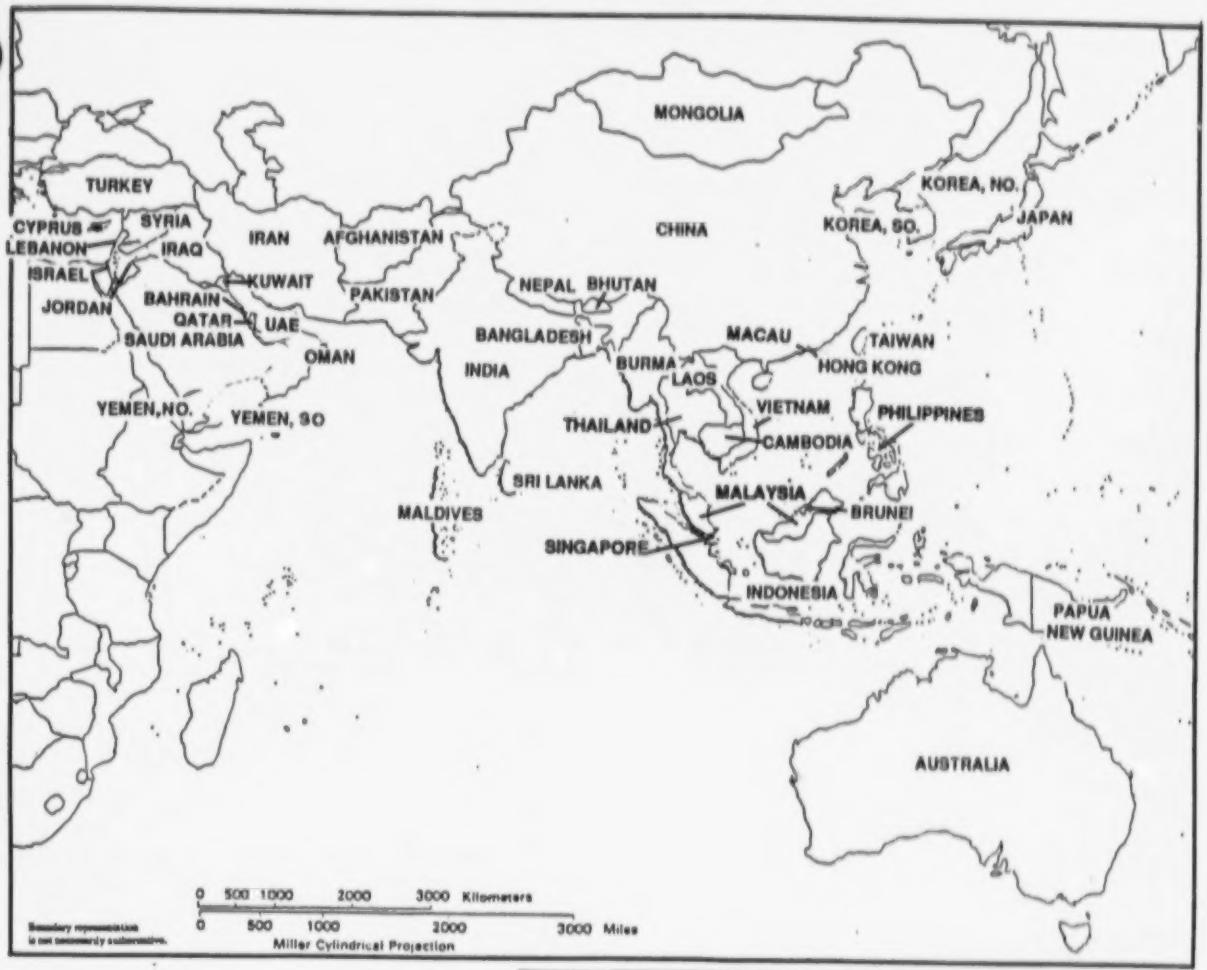
Map of Oceania from UN Map No.3435.2 June 1987.

POLITICAL MAP: BLANK OUTLINE



Map of Oceania from UN Map No.3435.2 June 1987.

POLITICAL MAP: COUNTRIES ONLY



Map of Oceania from UN Map No.3435.2 June 1987.

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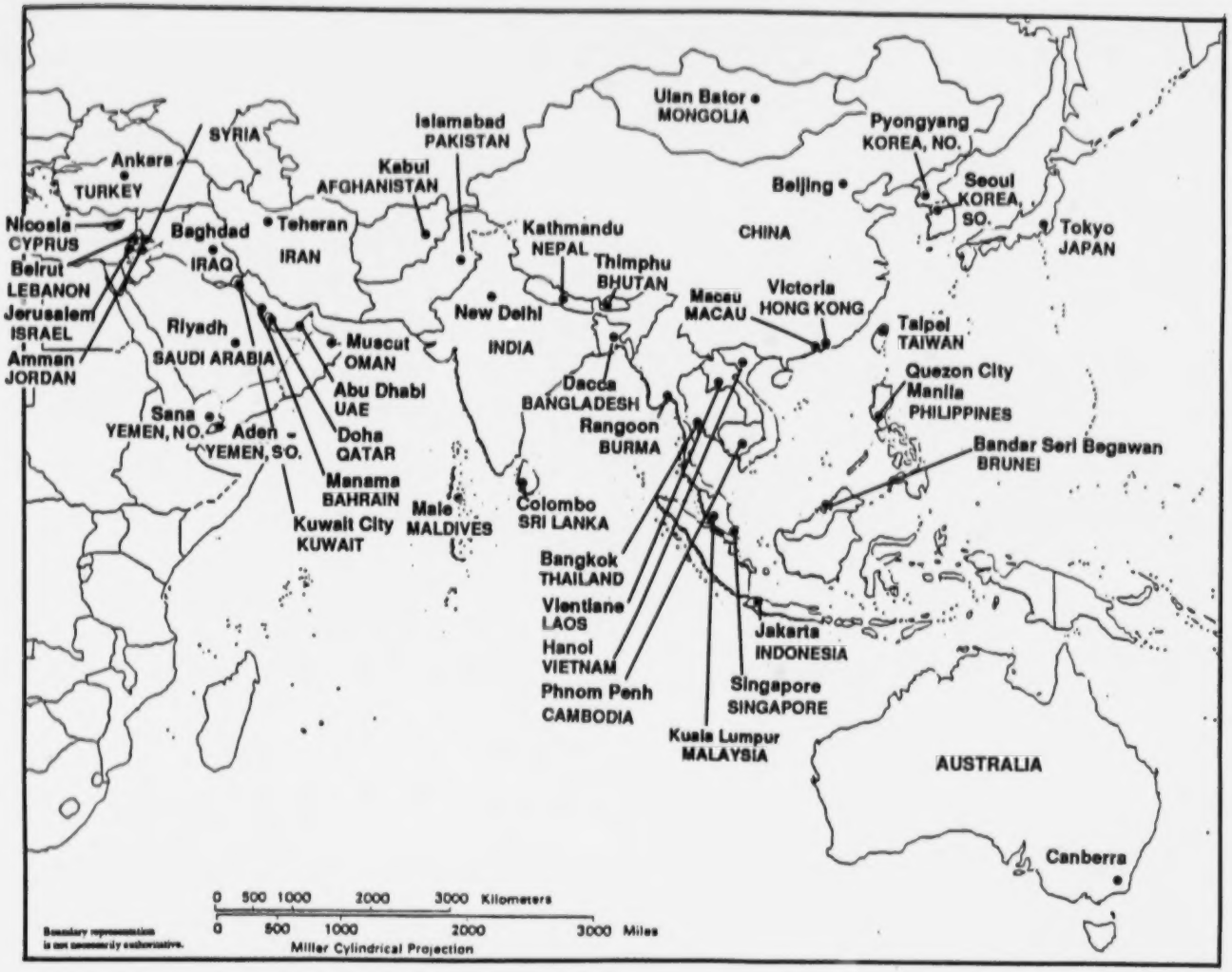
POLITICAL MAP: COUNTRIES AND CAPITALS



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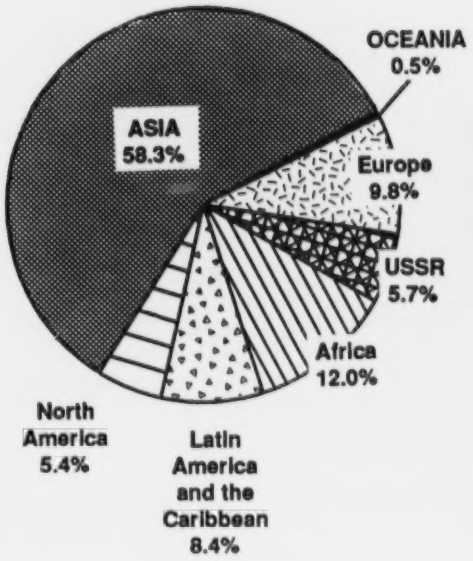
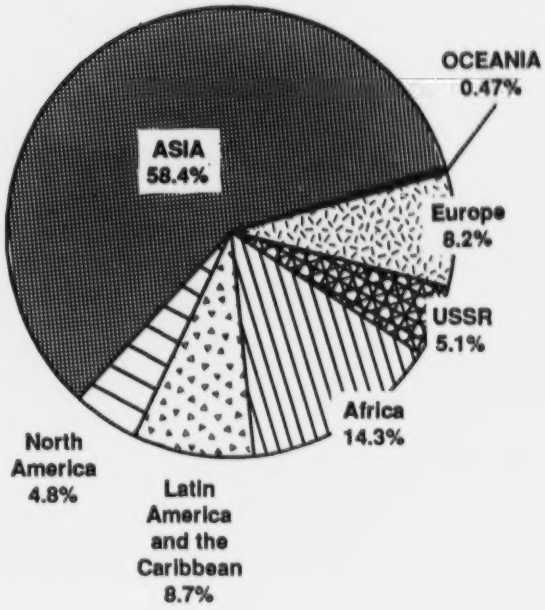
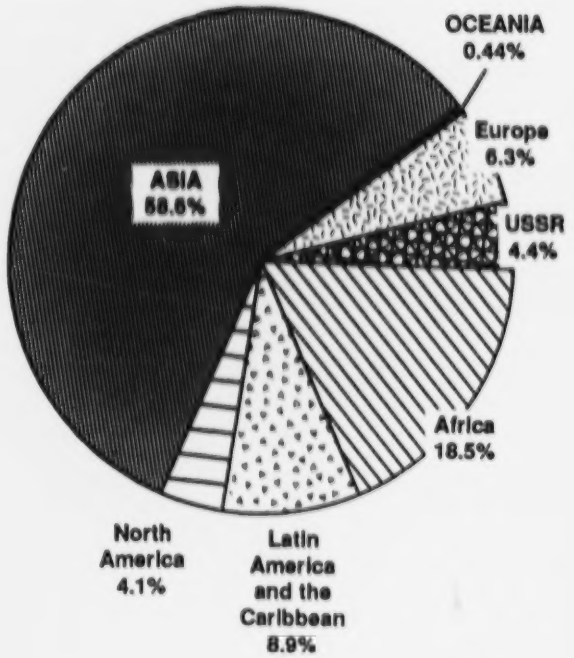
DISTRIBUTION OF WORLD POPULATION BY REGION: 1987, 2000, 2020



1987: 5.026 billion



2000: 6.158 billion



2020: 7.992 billion

Totals do not sum to 100 because of rounding of constituent parts.

World Eagle charts. Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1987 World Population Data Sheet.

COUNTRIES, POPULATIONS AND CAPITALS

	Estimated Mid-1987 Population	Capital	Estimated Population	Year
Western Asia				
Bahrain	400,000	Manama	121,986	1981
Cyprus	700,000	Nicosia	124,300	1984
Iraq	17,000,000	Baghdad	3,800,000 (met.)	1984
Israel	4,400,000	Jerusalem	431,000	1983
Jordan	3,700,000	Amman	1,777,500	1984
Kuwait	1,900,000	Kuwait City	60,400	1980 census
Lebanon	3,300,000	Beirut	1,100,000	1984
Oman	1,300,000	Muscat	85,000	1982
Qatar	300,000	Doha	190,000	1985
Saudi Arabia	14,800,000	Riyadh	1,793,000	1983
Syria	11,300,000	Damascus	1,178,000	1984
Turkey	51,400,000	Ankara	1,877,755	1980 census
United Arab Emirates	1,400,000	Abu Dhabi	516,000	1982
Yemen, Arab Rep. (North)	6,500,000	Sana	275,000	1985
Yemen, Peo.Dem. Rep. (South)	2,400,000	Aden	365,000	1981
Southern Asia				
Afghanistan	14,200,000	Kabul	1,400,000	1984
Bangladesh	107,100,000	Dacca	3,500,000 (met.)	1984
Bhutan	1,500,000	Thimphu	15,000	1982
India	800,300,000	New Delhi	7,000,000 est. for met. Delhi	
Iran	50,400,000	Teheran	5,734,199	1982
Maldives	200,000	Male	46,334	1985
Nepal	17,800,000	Kathmandu	125,000	1982
Pakistan	104,600,000	Islamabad	201,000+	1981 **
Sri Lanka	16,300,000	Colombo	1,262,000	1983
Southeast Asia				
Brunei Darussalam	200,000	Bandar Seri Begawan	51,000	1982
Burma	38,800,000	Rangoon	2,458,712	1983
Cambodia	6,500,000	Phnom Penh	200,000	1984
Indonesia	174,900,000	Jakarta	7,636,000	1983
Laos	3,800,000	Vientiane	200,000	1978
Malaysia	16,100,000	Kuala Lumpur	1,081,000(met.)	1980
Philippines	61,500,000	Quezon City	1,100,000	1981
		Manila	1,600,000	1981
Singapore	2,600,000	Singapore	2,334,000	1978
Thailand	53,600,000	Bangkok	4,700,000 (met.)	1980
Vietnam	62,200,000	Hanoi	2,000,000	1981

** The Statesman's Year-Book, 1986-87.

Population figures for countries from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1987 World Population Data Sheet. Population figures for capitals from The 1987 World Almanac.

continued →

COUNTRIES, POPULATIONS AND CAPITALS continued

	Estimated Mid-1987 Population	Capital	Estimated Population	Year
East Asia				
China	1,062,000,000	Beijing	8,500,000	1981
Hong Kong	5,600,000	Victoria	--	--
Japan	122,200,000	Tokyo	8,400,000	1985
Korea, Dem. Peo. Rep. (North)	21,400,000	Pyongyang	1,283,000	1983
Korea, Rep. of (South)	42,100,000	Seoul	9,204,300	1983
Macau	400,000	Macau	--	--
Mongolia	2,000,000	Ulan Bator	470,400	1984
Taiwan	19,600,000	Taipei	2,483,000 (met.)	1985
Oceania				
Australia	16,200,000	Canberra	255,900**	1983**
Fiji	700,000	Suva	71,000	1985
French Polynesia	200,000	Papeete	--	--
Kiribati	61,000a	Tarawa	22,148	1980
Nauru	8,000a	Yaren	--	--
New Caledonia	200,000	Noumea	60,112**	1983**
New Zealand	3,300,000	Wellington	133,000	1984
Papua New Guinea	3,600,000	Port Moresby	144,000	1984
Solomon Islands	300,000	Honiara	19,200	1981
Tonga	103,000a	Nuku'alofa	20,000 (met.)	1983
Tuvalu	8,580a	Funafuti	2,620	1983
Vanuatu	200,000	Vila	9,000	1981
Western Samoa	200,000	Apia	35,000	1983

** The Statesman's Year-Book, 1987-88.
+ Europe Yearbook Book 1986.
* CIA The World Factbook 1986.
a 1985

Population figures for countries from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1987 World Population Data Sheet. Population figures for capitals from The 1987 World Almanac.

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THE MOST POPULOUS CITIES IN ASIA, BY COUNTRY

Western Asia

Bahrain		
Manama	121,986	(1981 cen.)
Cyprus		
Nicosia	124,300	(1984 est.)
Iraq		
Baghdad	3,400,000	(1985 est.)
Israel		
Jerusalem	431,000	(1983 est.)
Tel Aviv-Yofo	330,000	(1983 est.)
Haifa	227,000	(1983 est.)
Jordan		
Amman	800,000	(1985 est.)
az-Zarqa	274,000	(1985 est.)
Irbid	144,000	(1984 est.)
Kuwait (1980 cen.)		
Hawilli	152,300	
Kuwait City	60,400	
Lebanon (1985 est.)		
Beirut	1,500,000	
Tripoli	500,000	
Oman (1982 est.)		
Muscat	85,000	
Qatar (1985 est.)		
Doha	190,000	
Saudi Arabia (1986 est.)		
Riyadh	1,380,000	
Jidda	1,210,000	
Mecca	463,000	
Syria (1986 est.)		
Damascus	2,083,000	
Aleppo	1,857,000	
Homs	490,000	
Turkey (1980 cen.)		
Istanbul	2,772,708	
Ankara	1,877,755	
Izmir	757,854	
United Arab Emirates (1984 est.)		
Abu Dhabi	537,000	
Dubai	276,000	
Yemen, North (1986 est.)		
Sanaa	427,000	
Yemen, South (1981 est.)		
Aden	365,000	

Southern Asia

Afghanistan (1985 est.)		
Kabul	2,000,000	
Bangladesh (1984 est.)		
Dhaka (met.)	3,500,000	
Chittagong (met.)	1,400,000	
Khulna (met.)	623,000	
India (1981 cen.)		
Calcutta	9,100,000	
Bombay (met.)	8,200,000	
Delhi	5,200,000	
Madras	4,300,000	
Bangalore	2,900,000	
Hyderabad	1,500,000	
Ahmedabad	2,500,000	
Kanpur	1,700,000	
Pune	1,700,000	
Nagpur	1,300,000	
Iran (1985 est.)		
Teheran	5,751,000	
Isfahan	1,121,000	
Mashad	1,103,000	
Shiraz	834,000	
Maldives (1985 est.)		
Male	46,334	
Nepal ((1982 est.)		
Kathmandu	125,000	
Pakistan (1981 cen.)		
Karachi	5,100,000	
Lahore	2,900,000	
Faisalabad	1,000,000	
Rawalpindi	928,000	
Hyderabad	795,000	
Sri Landa (1983)		
Colombo	1,262,000	

Southeast Asia

Brunei (1982 est.)		
Bandar Seri Begawan	51,000	
Burma (1983 est.)		
Rangoon	2,458,712	
Mandalay	458,000	
Karbe	253,600	(1973 cen.)
Moulmein	188,000	
Cambodia (1984 est.)		
Phnom Penh	200,000	
Indonesia (1984 est.)		
Jakarta	7,585,000	
Surabaja	2,271,000	
Bandung	1,613,000	
Medang	1,506,000	
Laos (1984 est.)		
Vientiane	120,000	
Malaysia (1986 est.)		
Kuala Lumpur	1,000,000	

continued ↗

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THE MOST POPULOUS CITIES IN ASIA, BY COUNTRY continued

Philippines (1981 est.)	
Manila	1,600,000
Quezon City	1,100,000
Davao	611,311
Singapore (1978 est.)	
Singapore	2,334.000
Thailand (1980 est.)	
Bangkok (met.)	4,700,000
Vietnam (1981)	
Ho Chi Minh City	3,500,000
Hanoi	2,000,000

East Asia

China (1981 est.)*	
Shanghai	12,000,000
Beijing	8,500,000
Tianjin	7,200,000
Canton	5,200,000
Shenyang	4,800,000
Wuhan	4,400,000
Chendu	4,000,000
Hong Kong (July 1987)	
Hong Kong	5,608,610[a]
Japan (1986 est.)	
Tokyo	8,400,000
Osaka	2,600,000
Yokohama	3,000,000
Nagoya	2,100,000
Kyoto	1,400,000
Kobe	1,400,000
Sapporo	1,500,000
Kitakyushi	1,000,000
Kawasaki	1,000,000
Fukuoka	1,100,000
Korea, North (1981 est.)	
Pyongyang	1,283,000
Korea, South (1984 est.)	
Seoul	9,501,413
Pusan	3,495,289
Taegu	2,012,039
Macau (July 1987)	
Macau	437,822[a]
Mongolia (1985 est.)	
Ulaanbaatar	488,000
Darhan	69,000
Taiwan (1986)	
Taipei (met.)	2,534,000
Kaohsiung	1,309,000
Taichung	682,000
Tainan	642,000

Oceania

Australia (1983 est.)	
Sydney	3,332,600
Melbourne	2,864,600
Brisbane	1,138,400
Adelaide	969,000
Perth	968,000
Fiji (1985 est.)	
Suva	71,000
French Polynesia	
Capital: Papeete	--
Kiribati (1980)	
Tarawa	22,148
Nauru	
Capital: Yaren	--
New Caledonia	
Capital: Noumea	--
New Zealand (1985 met.est.)	
Aukland	894,000
Christchurch	323,000
Wellington	342,000
Papua New Guinea (1984 est.)	
Port Moresby	144,000
Solomon Islands (1981)	
Honiara	19,200
Tonga (1984)	
Nuku'alofa (met.)	22,000
Tuvalu (1981)	
Funafuti	2,800
Vanuatu (1985)	
Vila	9,000
Western Samoa (1983 est.)	
Apia	35,000

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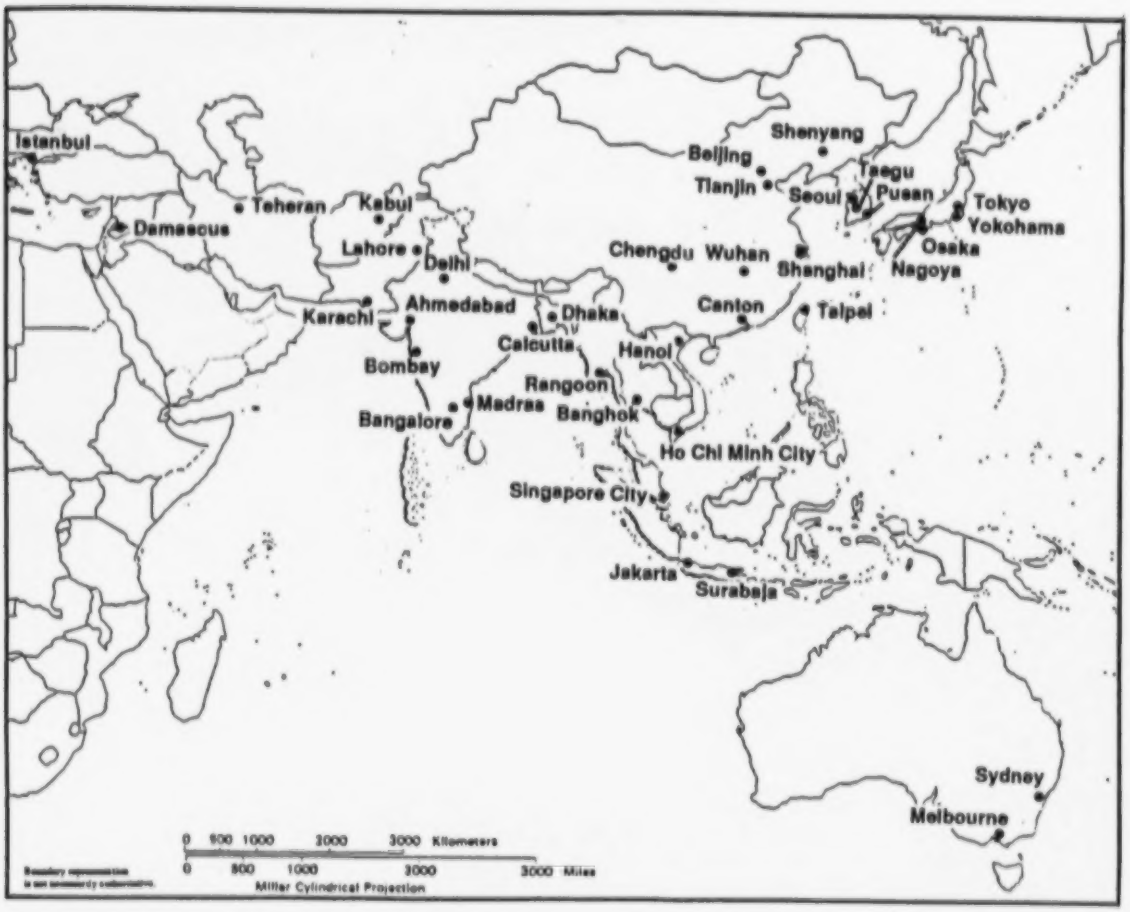
* Also see Page 38 for list of 13 cities in China with a population of 2 million or more.

a CIA The World Factbook 1987.

World Eagle Table. Data from The 1988 World Almanac.

THE 37 CITIES IN ASIA WITH A POPULATION OF 2 MILLION OR MORE



WESTERN ASIA

Syria		
	Damascus	**2,088,000**
Turkey		
	Istanbul	**2,772,708**

SOUTHERN ASIA

Afghanistan		
	Kabul	**2,000,000**
Bangladesh		
	Dhaka	**3,500,000**
India		
	Calcutta	**9,100,000**
	Bombay(met.)	**8,200,000**
	Delhi	**5,200,000**
	Madras	**4,300,000**
	Bangalore	**2,900,000**
	Ahmedabad	**2,500,000**
Iran		
	Teheran	**5,751,000**
Pakistan		
	Karachi	**5,100,000**
	Lahore	**2,900,000**

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Burma		
	Rangoon	**2,458,712**
Indonesia		
	Jakarta	**7,565,000**
	Surabaja	**2,271,000**
Singapore		
	Singapore City	**2,334,000**
Thailand		
	Banghok (met.)	**4,700,000**
Vietnam		
	Ho Chih Minh City	**3,500,000**
	Hanoi	**2,000,000**

EAST ASIA

China		
	Shanghai	**12,000,000**
	Beijing	**8,500,000**
	Tianjin	**7,200,000**
	Canton	**5,200,000**
	Shenyang	**4,800,000**
	Wuhan	**4,400,000**
	Chengdu	**4,000,000**

Plus PRC asserts it has 6 more with population 2,000,000 or more. See page 38.

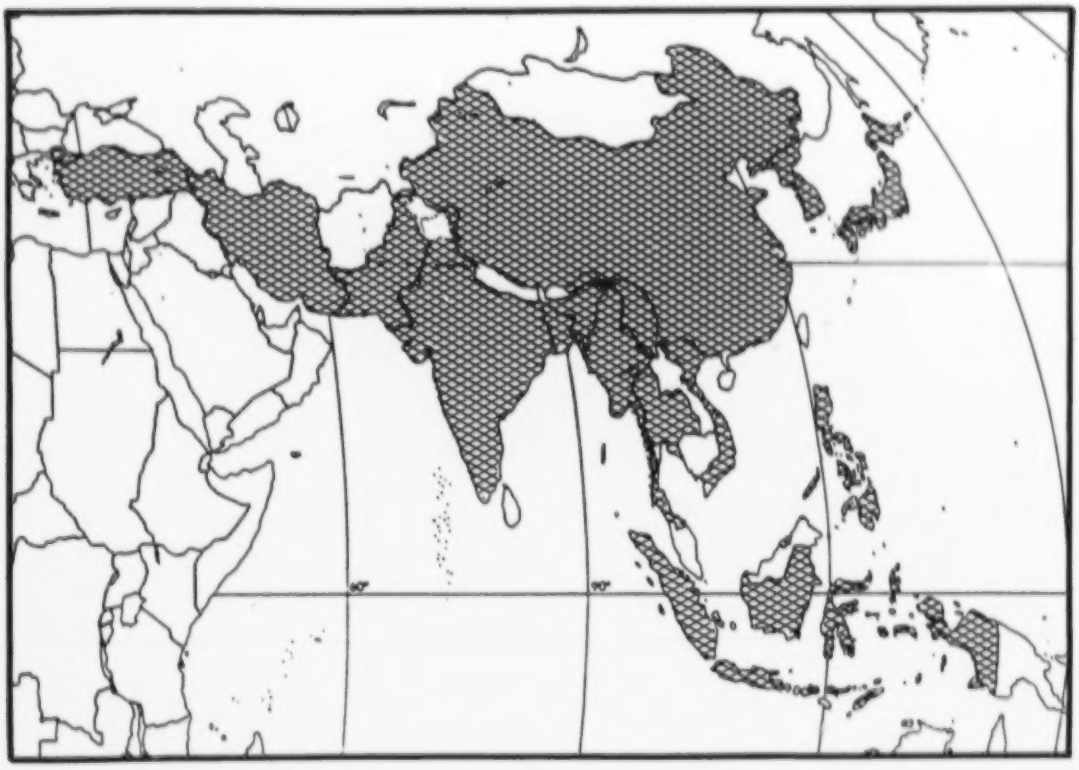
Japan		
	Tokyo	**8,400,000**
	Yokohama	**3,000,000**
	Osaka	**2,600,000**
	Nagoya	**2,100,000**
Korea, South		
	Seoul	**9,501,413**
	Pusan	**3,495,289**
	Taegu	**2,012,039**
Taiwan		
	Taipei	**2,534,000**

OCEANIA

Australia		
	Sydney	**3,332,600**
	Melbourne	**2,864,600**

World Eagle map. Data from The 1998 World Almanac.

FROM ISTANBUL TO TOKYO, MORE THAN HALF THE WORLD'S POPULATION IN THESE 14 COUNTRIES



China	1,062,000,000
India	800,300,000
Indonesia	174,900,000
Japan	122,200,000
Bangladesh	107,100,000
Pakistan	104,600,000
Vietnam	62,200,000
Philippines	61,500,000
Thailand	53,600,000
Turkey	51,400,000
Iran	50,400,000
Korea, So.	42,100,000
Burma	38,800,000
Korea, No.	21,400,000

Total 2,752,500,000
or 54.7% of the world's estimated population for mid-1987 of 5.026 billion people

Part of World Eagle 17"x22" poster map © 1984. Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1987 World Population Data Sheet.

PROVINCE-LEVEL NAMES

Previous Romanization (Wade-Giles)	Characters	Pinyin (Officially adopted 1/1/79)	Pronunciation
Anhwei	安徽	Anhui	ahn · way
Chekiang	浙江	Zhejiang	juh · jee_ong
Fukien	福建	Fujian	foo · jee_en
Heilungkiang	黑龙江	Heilongjiang	hay · loong · jee_ong
Honan	河南	Henan	huh · non
Hopeh	河北	Hebei	huh · bay
Hunan	湖南	Hunan	hoo · nan
Hupeh	湖北	Hubei	hoo · bay
Inner Mongolia	内蒙古	Nei Monggol	nay · mung · goo
Kansu	甘肃	Gansu	gahn · soo
Kiangsi	江西	Jiangxi	jee_ong · she
Kiangsu	江苏	Jiangsu	jee_ong · su
Kirin	吉林	Jilin	jee · lynn
Kwangsi	广西	Guangxi	g_wong · she
Kwangtung	广东	Guangdong	g_wong · doong
Kweichow	贵州	Guizhou	g_way · joe
Liaoning	辽宁	Liaoning	lee_ow · ning
Ningsia	宁夏	Ningxia	ning · she_ah
Peking	北京	Beijing	bay · jing
Shanghai	上海	Shanghai	shong · hi
Shansi	山西	Shanxi	shahn · she
Shantung	山东	Shandong	shahn · doong
Shensi	陕西	Shaanxi	shun · she
Sinkiang	新疆	Xinjiang	shin · jee_ong
Szechwan	四川	Sichuan	ssu · ch_wan
Tibet	西藏	Xizang	she · dzong
Tientsin	天津	Tianjin	te_en · jin
Tsinghai	青海	Qinghai	ching · hi
Yunnan	云南	Yunnan	yu_oon · nan

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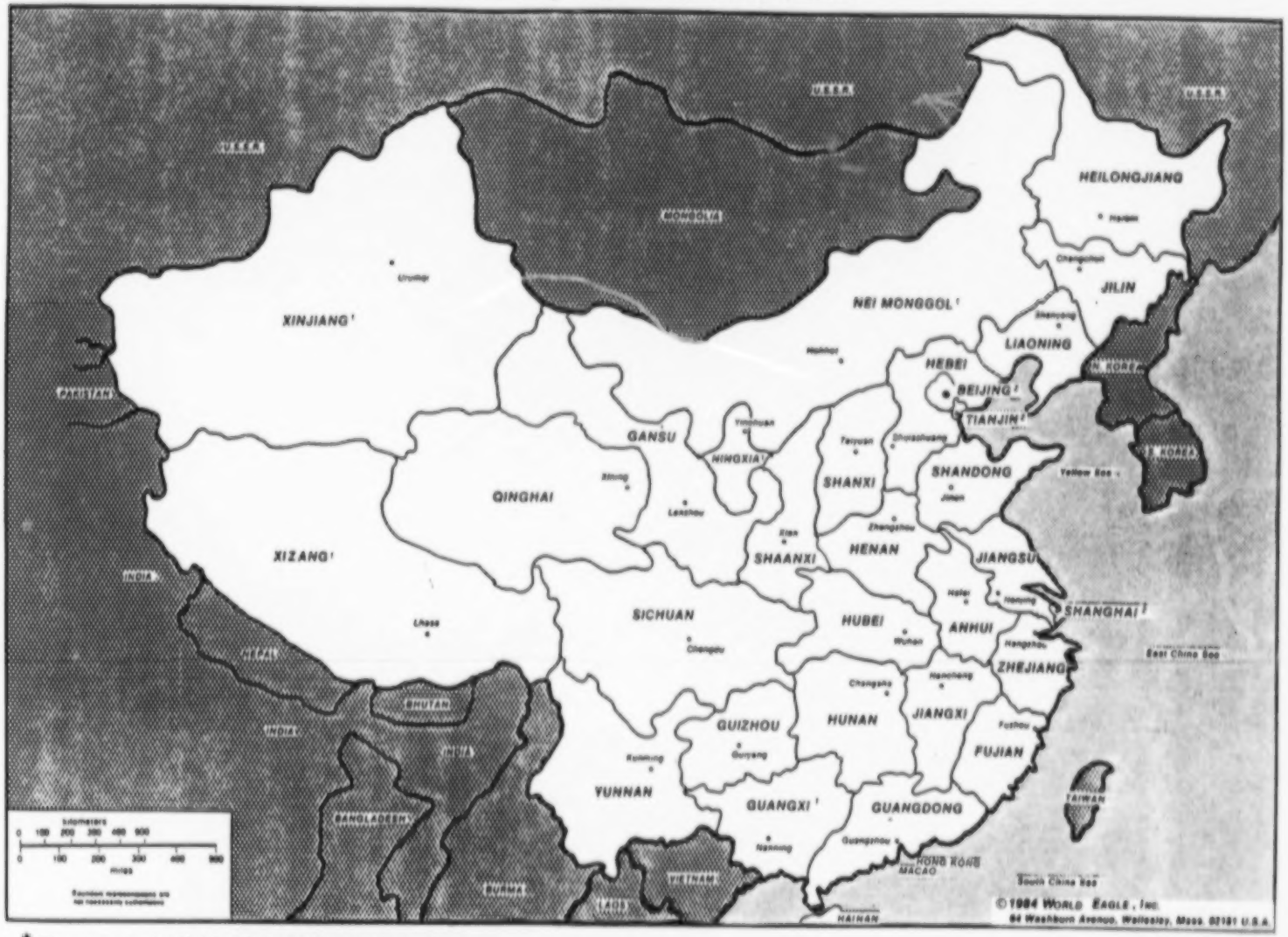
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Political, By Administrative Division*



* The country is divided into 29 first-order units:
21 provinces (sheng), no numberal after their names
5 autonomous regions (tzu-chih'-chou), each with a 1 after the name
3 municipalities (shih) directly under the central authority, each with a 2 after the name

Part of World Eagle 17"x22" poster map © 1984.

CHINA SAYS IT HAS 13 CITIES WITH A CORE POPULATION OF 2,000,000 OR MORE

Plus 34 Other Cities With a Population of More Than 1,000,000

6875 12-86 STATE (INR/GE)

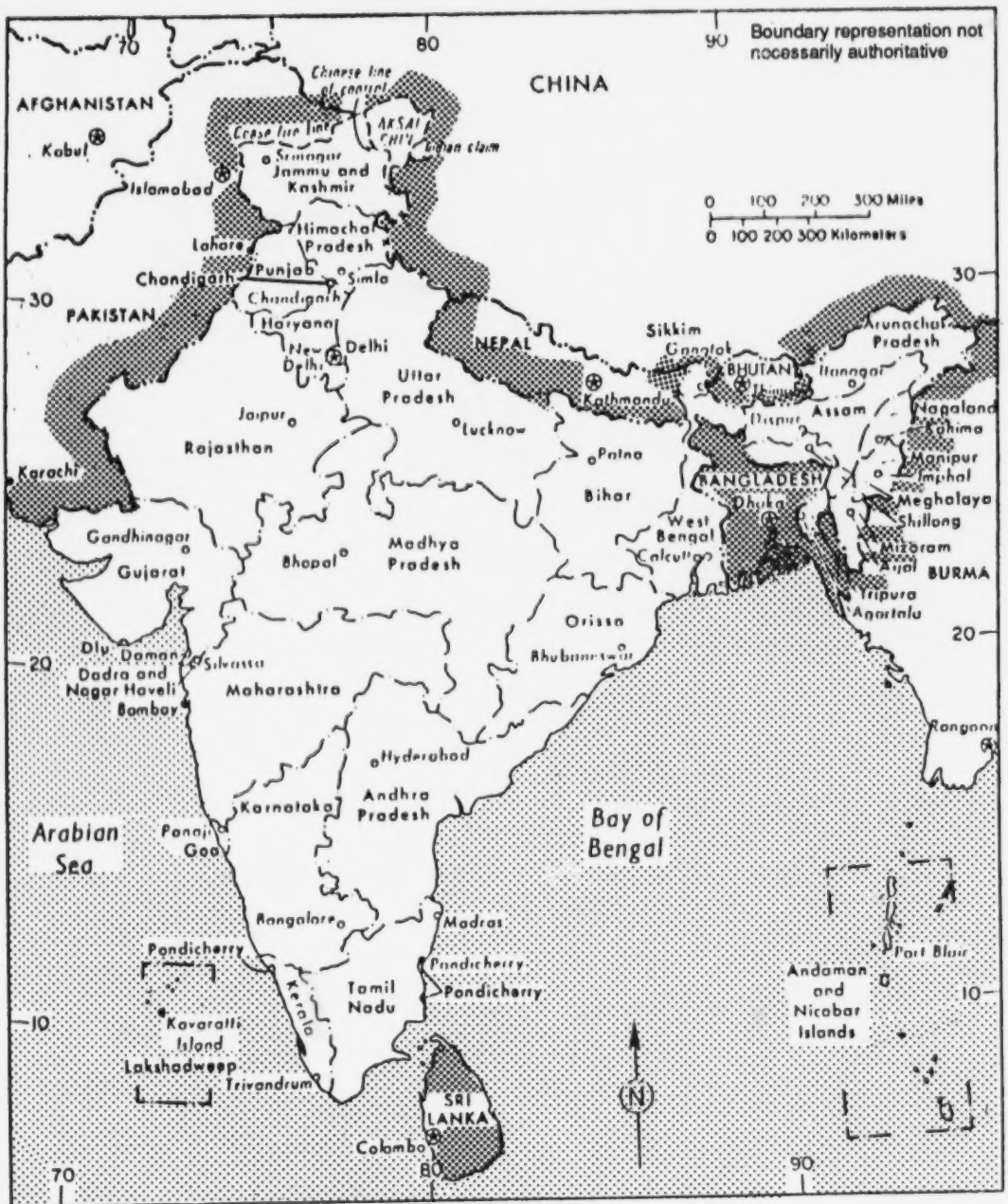
* ***Note: Thirty-four other Chinese cities have more than one million people. None is slated for increased development.***

Source: People's Republic of China
Ministry of Public Security

Shanghai	**6.98 million**
Tianjin	**5.38**
Beijing	**5.26**
Shenyang	**4.20**
Wuhan	**3.40**
Guangzhou	**3.29**
Chongqing	**2.78**
Harbin	**2.63**
Chengdu	**2.58**
Xian	**2.33**
Zibo	**2.30**
Nanjing	**2.25**
Liupanchui	**2.22**

Source: U.S. Department of State. Office of the Geographer. Geographic Notes, December 8, 1986. P.18.

REPUBLIC OF INDIA



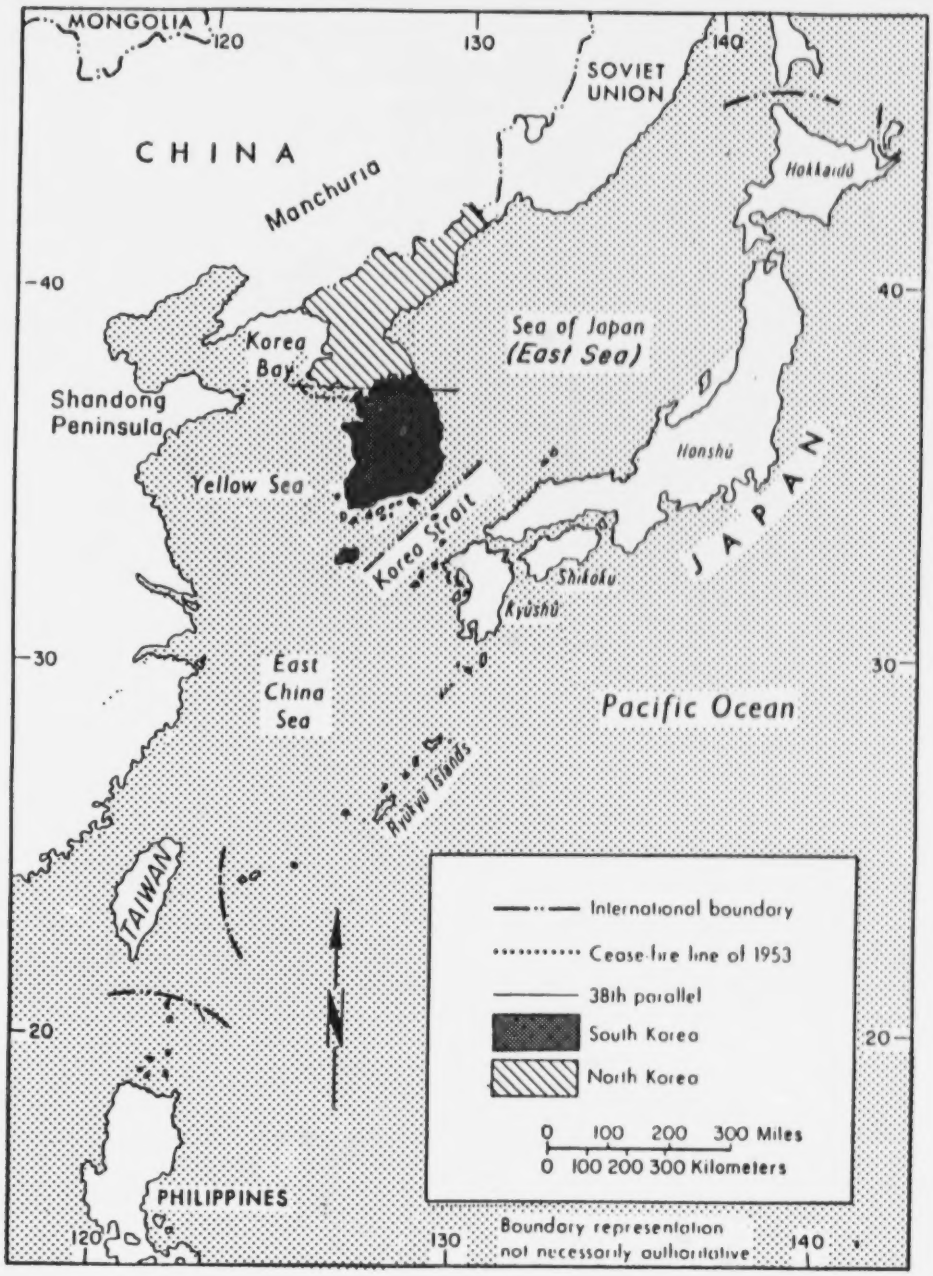
NOTE - Goa, Daman, and Diu one union territory, three locales, one capital (Panaji)
Punjab and Haryana administered from city of Chandigarh

—·—·— International boundary
—x— International boundary in dispute
— · — State or union territory boundary

⊛ National capital
o State or union territory capital

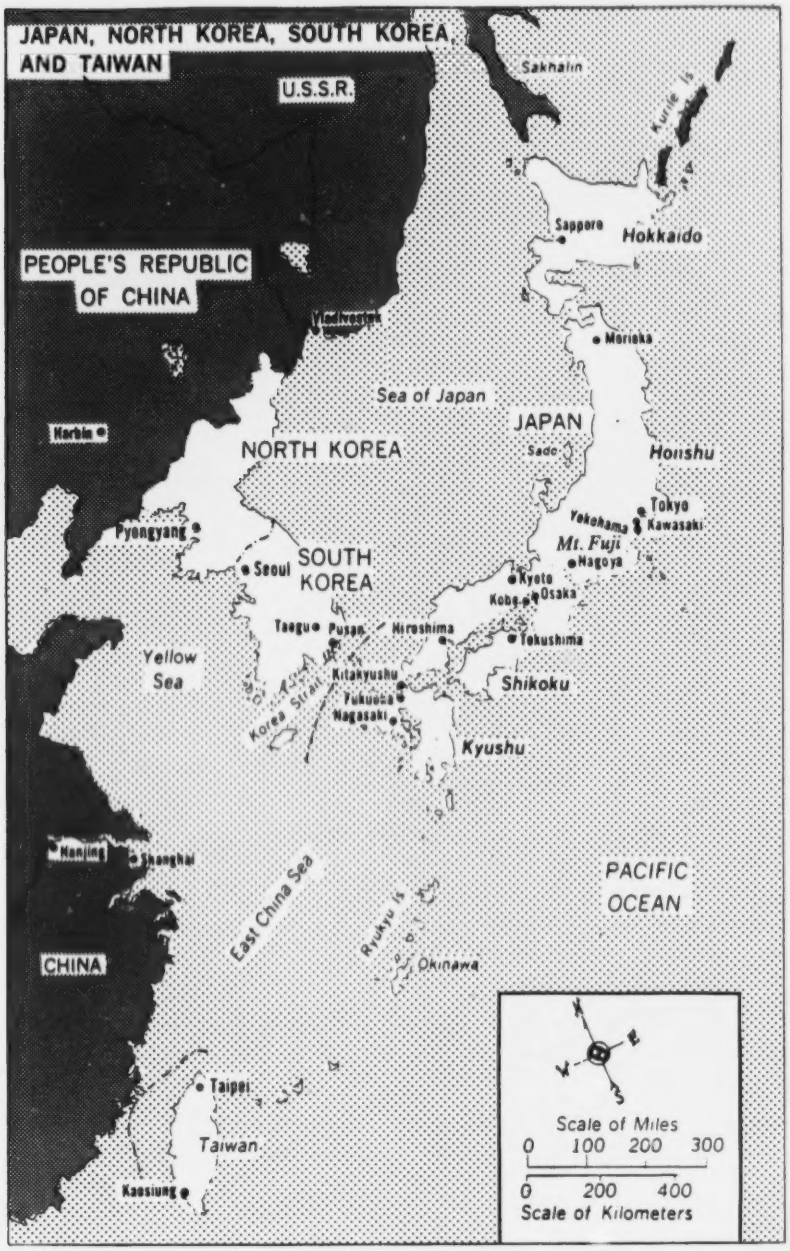
Source: Richard F. Nyrop (ed.) India: A Country Study. Washington, D.C.: GPO for the American University. Fourth Edition, 1985. P.xxvi. Used with permission.

SOUTH KOREA IN ITS ASIAN SETTING



Source: Richard F. Nyrop (ed.) India: A Country Study. Washington, D.C.: GPO for the American University. Fourth Edition, 1985. P.51. Used with permission.

JAPAN, NORTH KOREA, SOUTH KOREA, AND TAIWAN



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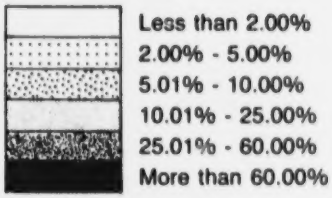
SRI LANKA:
Distribution of Principal Ethnic Groups

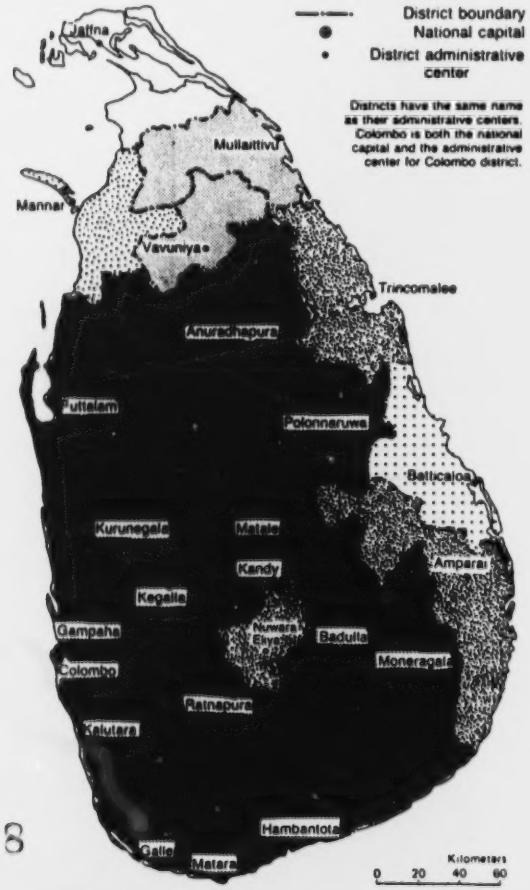
(by percent)

Source: 1981 Sri Lankan Census of Population

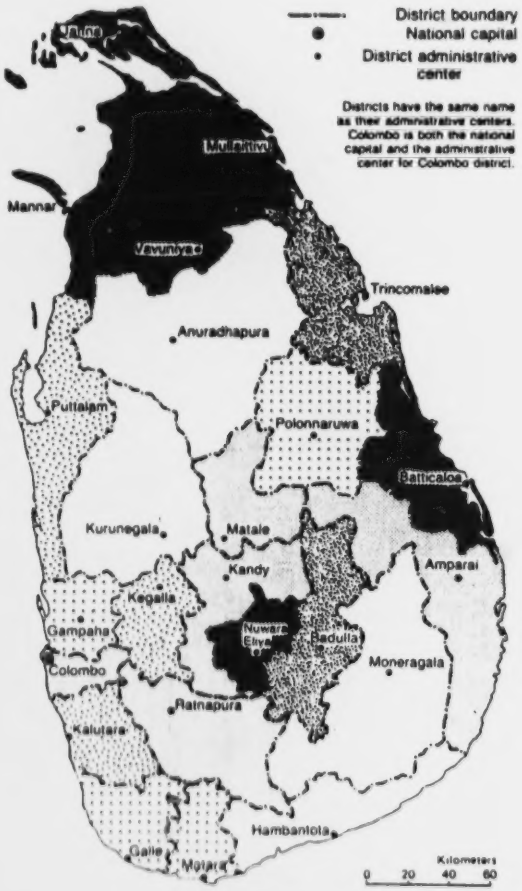
The area claimed by the Tamil separatists is : Jaffna, Mannar Mullaittivu, Vavuniya, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, and Amparai districts.



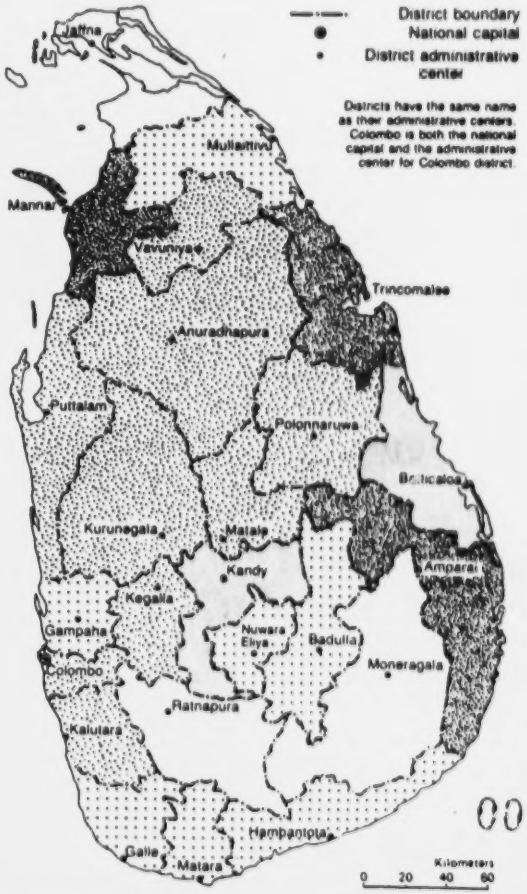
Sinhalese



Tamil



Sri Lanka Moor/Malay



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Source: U.S. Department of State, Geographic Notes, July 15, 1987. P.26.

SRI LANKA:
Distribution of Principal Ethnic Groups
(by percent)

District	Tamil	Sinhalese	Sri Lanka Moor & Malay
Amparai	20.50	37.64	41.58
Anuradhapura	1.34	91.33	7.16
Badulla	26.81	68.47	4.21
Batticaloa	72.00	3.21	23.98
Colombo	11.03	77.88	9.45
Galle	2.10	94.39	3.19
Gampaha	3.71	92.18	3.35
Hambantota	.43	97.37	2.14
Jaffna	97.73	.55	1.66
Kalutara	5.09	87.29	7.54
Kandy	14.25	74.96	10.18
Kegalla	8.49	86.26	5.14
Kurunegala	1.64	93.05	5.07
Mannar	64.68	8.14	26.61
Matale	12.59	79.87	7.37
Matara	2.77	94.59	2.56
Moneragala	1.85	92.87	1.95
Mullaittivu	89.88	13.89	4.89
Nuwara Eliya	60.82	35.86	3.02
Polonnaruwa	2.31	90.88	6.55
Puttalam	7.33	82.59	9.89
Ratnapura	13.36	84.70	1.75
Trincomalee	36.41	33.62	29.26
Vavuniya	76.25	16.55	6.95
NATIONAL TOTAL	**18.16**	**73.97**	**7.14**

Source: U.S. Department of State, Geographic Notes, July 15, 1987. P.27.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Bureau of the Census

Names and boundary representation are not necessarily authoritative

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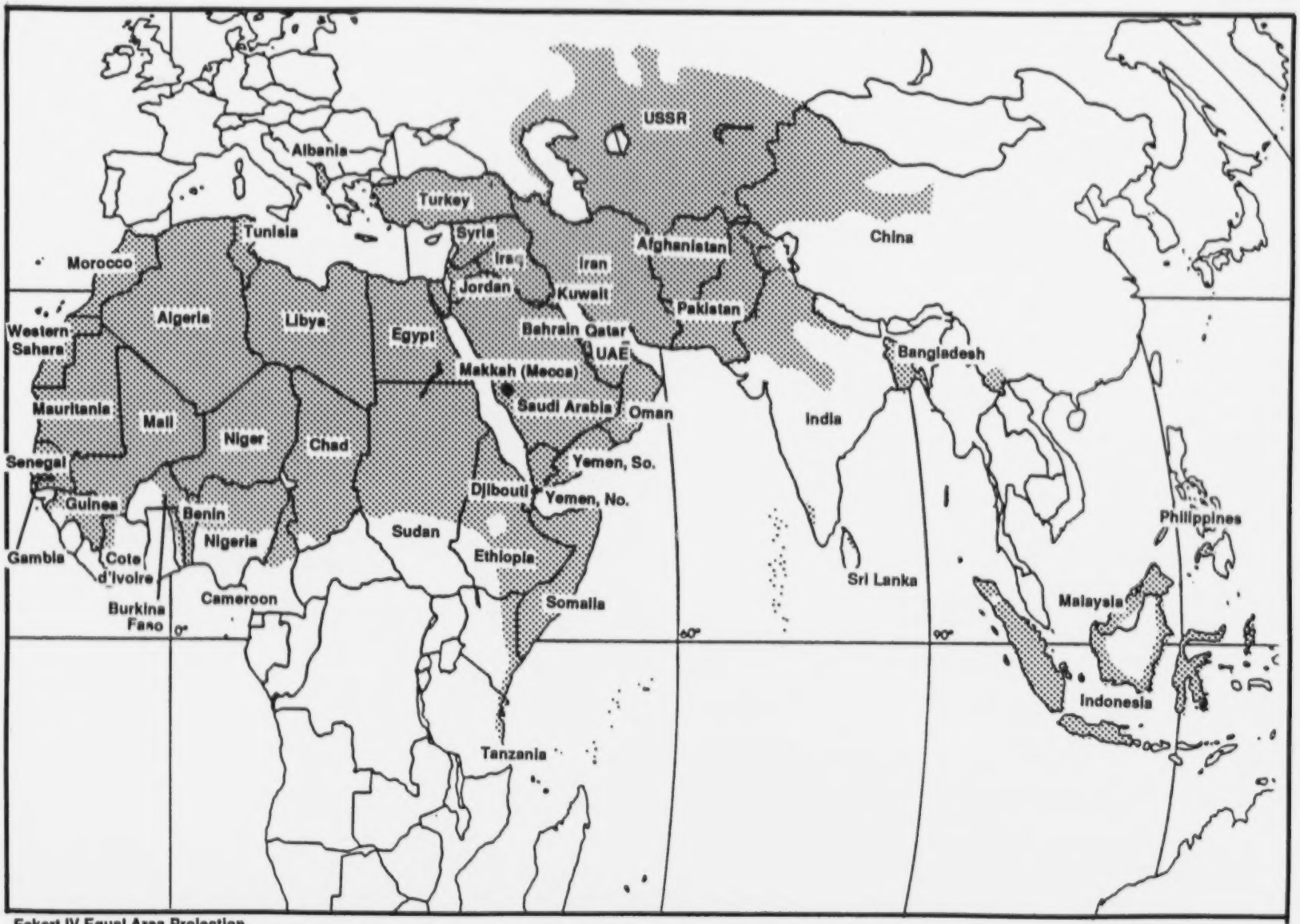
THE MUSLIM WORLD



Eckert IV Equal Area Projection

World Eagle map.

LANGUAGES

Western Asia

Bahrain	Arabic (official), Persian
Cyprus	Greek, Turkish (both official), English
Iraq	Arabic (official), Kurdish, others
Israel	Hebrew and Arabic (official), Yiddish, various European and West Asian languages
Jordan	Arabic (official), English
Kuwait	Arabic, others
Lebanon	Arabic (official), French, Armenian
Oman	Arabic (official), English, Urdu, others
Qatar	Arabic (official), English
Saudi Arabia	Arabic
Syria	Arabic (official), Kurdish, Armenian, French, English
Turkey	Turkish (official), Kurdish, Arabic
UAE	Arabic (official), Fahsi, English, Hindi, Urdu
Yemen, No.	Arabic
Yemen, So.	Arabic

Southern Asia

Afghanistan	Pushtu, Dari Persian (spoken by Tajiks, Hazaras), Uzbek (Turkic)
Bangladesh	Bengali (official), English
Bhutan	Dzongkha (official), Nepali
India	16 languages including Hindi (official) and English (associate official)
Iran	Persian, Turk, Kurdish, Arabic, English, French
Maldives	Divehi (Sinhalese dialect)
Nepal	Nepali (official) (an Indic language). 12 others
Pakistan	Urdu, English are both official
Sri Lanka	Sinhala (official), Tamil, English

Southeast Asia

Brunei	Malay (official), English
Burma	Burmese (official)
Cambodia	Khmer (official), French
Indonesia	Bahasan Indonesian (Malay) (official), Javanese, other Austronesian languages
Laos	Lao (official), French
Malaysia	Malay (official), English, Chinese, Indian languages
Philippines	Pilipino (based on Tagalog), English both official; numerous others spoken
Singapore	Chinese, Malay, Tamil, English all official
Thailand	Thai, regional dialects
Vietnam	Vietnamese (official), French, English

continued →

World Eagle table. Data from 1987 The World Almanac and Book of Facts.

LANGUAGES continued

East Asia

China	Mandarin Chinese (official), Shanghai, Canton, Fukien, Hakka dialects; Tibetan, Vigus (Turkic)
Japan	Japanese
Korea, No.	Korean
Korea, So.	Korean
Mongolia	Khalkha Mongolian (official, written in Cyrillic letters since 1941), Russian, Chinese
Taiwan	Mandarin Chinese (official), Taiwan, Hakka dialects

Oceania

Australia	English, aboriginal languages
Fiji	English (official), Fijian, Hindustani
Kiribati	Gilbertese and English (official)
Nauru	Nauruan (official), English
New Zealand	English (official), Maori
Papua New Guinea	English (official), Melanesian Pidgin, Police, Motu, numerous local languages
Solomon Islands	English (official), Pidgin, local languages
Tonga	Tongan, English
Tuvalu	Tuvaluan, English
Vanuatu	Bislama (national), French and English both official
Western Samoa	Samoan, English both official

Comparable data not available for countries not listed.

World Eagle table. Data from 1987 The World Almanac and Book of Facts.

RELIGIONS

Western Asia

Bahrain	Sunni Muslim	40%
	Shi'i Muslim	60%
Cyprus	Orthodox	77%
	Muslim	18%
Iraq	Shi'i Muslim	55%
	Sunni Muslim	40%
	Christian	5%
Israel	Jewish	83%
	Muslim	13%
Jordan	Sunni Muslim	93.6%
	Christian	5%
Kuwait	Sunni Muslim	78%
Lebanon	Predominantly Muslim	60%
	Maronite Christian	25%
	Greek Orthodox	7%
	Druze	7%
Oman	Ibadi Muslim	75%
	Sunni Muslim	
Qatar	Muslim	95%
Saudi Arabia	Muslim	99%
Syria	Sunni Muslim	70%
	Christian	13%
Turkey	Muslim	98%
	Christian, Jewish	
UAE	Muslim	90%
	Christian, Hindu	
Yemen, No.	Sunni Muslim	50%
	Shi'i Muslim	50%
Yemen, So.	Sunni Muslim	91%
	Christian	4%
	Hindu	3.5%

Southern Asia

Afghanistan	Sunni Muslim	80%
	Shi'i Muslim	20%
Bangladesh	Muslim	86%
	Hindu	12%
Bhutan	Buddhist	70%
	Hindu	25%
	Muslim	5%
India	Hindu	83%
	Muslim	11%
	Christian	3%
	Sikh	2%
Iran	Shi'i Muslim	93%
Maldives	Sunni Muslim	
Nepal	Hindu	90%
	Buddhist	7%
Pakistan	Muslim	97%
Sri Lanka	Buddhist	69%
	Hindu	15%
	Christian	7%
	Muslim	7%

Southeast Asia

Brunei	Muslim	64%
	Buddhist	14%
	Christian	10%
Burma	Buddhist	85%
	Traditional, Christian	
Cambodia	Theravada Buddhism	
	Traditional	
Indonesia	Muslim	90%
Laos	Buddhist	58%
	Traditional	34%
Malaysia	Muslim, Hindu, Buddhist, Confucian, Taoist, Local religions	
Philippines	Roman Catholic	83%
	Protestant	9%
	Muslim	5%
Singapore	Buddhist, Taoist, Muslim, Hindu, Christian	
Thailand	Buddhist	95%
	Muslim	4%
Vietnam	Buddhist, Confucian, and Taoist most numerous. Roman Catholic, traditionalist, Muslim, Protestant	

continued →

RELIGIONS continued

East Asia

China	Officially atheist. Confucian, Buddhist, Taoist are traditional. And ancestor reverence remains strong.	
Japan	Buddhist, Shintoistm shared by large majority	
Korea, No.	Activities discouraged. Traditioanlly Buddhist, Confucian, Chondokyo.	
Korea, So.	Buddhist, Confucian, Christian	
Mongolia	Lama Buddhist prevailed, has beem curbed	
Taiwan	Buddhist, Taoist, Confucian prevail	

Oceania

Australia	Anglican	36%
	Other Protestant	25%
	Roman Catholic	33%
Fiji	Christian	49%
	Hindu	40%
Kiribati	Evenly divided between Protestant and Roman Catholic	
Nauru	Predominantly Christian	
New Zealand	Anglican	29%
	Presbyterian	18%
	Roman Catholic	15%
	Others	
Papua New Guinea	Protestant	63%
	Roman Catholic	31%
	Local religions	
Solomon Islands	Anglican	34%
	Roman Catholic	19%
	Evangelical	24%
	Traditional Religions	
Tonga	Free Wesleyan	47%
	Roman Catholic	14%
	Free Church of Tonga	14%
	Mormon	9%
	Church of Tonga	9%
Tuvalu	Many Protestant	
Vanuatu	Presbyterian	40%
	Anglican	14%
	Roman Catholic	16%
	Traditional	15%
Western Samoa	Protestant	70%
	Roman Catholic	20%

Comparable data not available for countries not listed.

World Eagle table. Data from 1987 The World Almanac and Book of Facts.

ETHNIC GROUPS

Western Asia

Bahrain	Arabs	73%
	Iranians	9%
	Indians, Pakistanis	5%
Cyprus	Greeks	80%
	Turks	18.7%
	Armenians, Maronites	
Iraq	Arabs	75%
	Kurds	15%
	Turks	
Israel	Jewish	83%
	Arab	16%
Jordan	Arabs, small minorities of Circassians, Armenians, Kurds.	
Kuwait	Arabs	84%
	Iranians, Indians, Pakistanis	
Lebanon	Lebanese	82%
	Armenians	5%
	Palestinian	9%
Oman	Arab	88%
	Baluchi	4%
	Persian	3%
	Indian	2%
	African	2%
Qatar	Arabs	40%
	Pakistanis	18%
	Indian	18%
	Iranian	10%
	Others	
Saudi Arabia	Arab tribes, immigrants from other Arab and Moslem countries	
Syria	Arabs	90%
	Kurds, Armenians, Turks, Circassians, Assyrians	
Turkey	Turks	85%
	Kurds	12%
UAE	Arab, Iranian, Pakistani, Indian	
Yemen, No.	Arabs, some Negroids	
Yemen, So.	Arabs	74%
	Indians	11%
	Somalis	8%
	Others	

Southern Asia

Afghanistan	Pukhtun	40%
	Tajiks	25%
	Uzbek	9%
	Hazara	9%
Bangladesh	Bengali	98%
	Bihari tribesmen	
Bhutan	Bhote (Tibetan)	60%
	Nepalese	25%
	Lepcha (indigenous)	
	Indian	
India	Indo-Aryan groups	72%
	Dravidians	25%
	Mongoloids	3%
Iran	Persian	63%
	Turkomans & Baluchis	19%
	Kurds	3%
	Arabs	4%
Maldives	Sinhalese, Dravidian, Arab mixture	
Nepal	The many tribes are decendants of Indian, Tibetan, and Central Asia migrants	
Pakistan	Punjabi	66%
	Sindhi	13%
	Pushtun (Iranian)	8.5%
	Urdu	7.6%
	Baluchi	2.5%
	Others	
Sri Lanka	Sinhalese	75%
	Tamils	18%
	Moors	7%

Southeast Asia

Brunei	Malay	65%
	Chinese	20%
Burma	Burmans (related to Tibetans)	68%
	Karen	7%
	Shan	9%
	Rakhine	4%
Cambodia	Khmers	93%
	Vietnamese	4%
	Chinese	3%

continued →

ETHNIC GROUPS continued

Indonesia	Malay, Chinese, Irianese	
Laos	Lao	48%
	Mon-Khmer tribes	25%
	Thai	14%
	Meo and Yao	13%
	Others	
Malaysia	Malays	59%
	Chinese	32%
	Indian	12%
Philippines	Malays the large majority. Chinese, American, Spanish are minorities	
Singapore	Chinese	77%
	Malays	15%
	Indians	6%
Thailand	Thais	75%
	Chinese	14%
	Others	11%
Vietnam	Vietnamese	84%
	Chinese	2%
	Remainder: Muong, Thai, Meo, Khmer, Man, Cham	

East Asia

China	Han Chinese	94%
	Mongol, Korean, Manchue, others	
Japan	Japanese	99.4%
	Korean	0.5%
Korea, No.	Korean	
Korea, So.	Korean	
Mongolia	Khalkha Mongols	75%
	Other Mongols	8%
	Kazakhs	5%
Taiwan	Han Chinese (14% from mainland), aborigines (of Indonesian origin) 2%	

Oceania

Australia	European	96%
	Other Asian	2%
	Aborigines (including mixed)	1.5%
Fiji	Indian	50%
	Fijian (Melanesian-Polynesian)	45%
	Europeans	2%
Kiribati	nearly all micronesian, some Polynesians	
Nauru	Nauruans	57%
	Pacific Islanders	26%
	Chinese	6%
	Europeans	8%
New Zealand	European (mostly British)	87%
	Polynesian (mostly Maori)	9%
Papua New Guinea	Papuans in South and Interior. Melanasians North and East. Pygmies, minorities of Chinese, Australians, Polynesians.	
Solomon Islands	Melanesians	93%
	Polynesians	4%
Tonga	Tongans	98%
	Other Polynesian, European	
Tuvalu	Polynesian	
Vanuatu	Mainly Melanesian, some European, Polynesian, Micronesian	
Western Samoa	Samoan (Polynesian)	88%
	Euronesian (mixed)	10%
	Europeans, other Pacific Islanders	

Comparable data not available for countries not listed.

World Eagle table. Data from 1987 The World Almanac and Book of Facts.

POPULATION PROJECTED TO YEARS 2000/2020

(in millions)

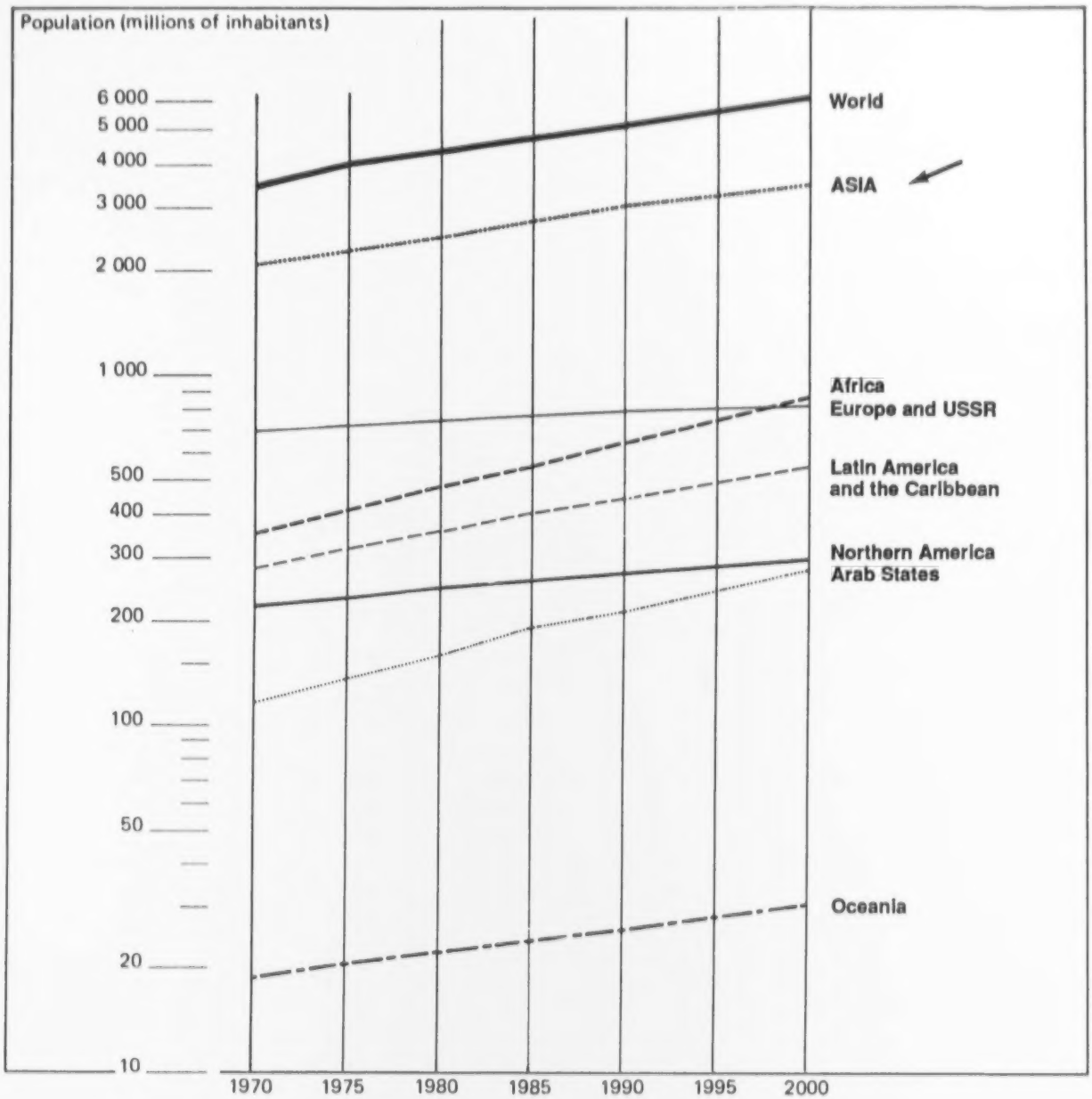
	Years 2000/2020
Western Asia	
Bahrain	0.7/1.0
Cyprus	0.8/0.9
Iraq	26.5/43.8
Israel	5.3/6.6
Jordan	5.7/9.9
Kuwait	2.7/4.0
Lebanon	4.1/5.8
Oman	2.0/3.2
Qatar	0.5/0.7
Saudi Arabia	23.2/43.2
Syria	17.8/29.0
Turkey	65.4/86.7
UAE	1.9/2.6
Yemen, No.	10.0/19.5
Yemen, So.	3.6/6.3
Southern Asia	
Afghanistan	24.5/39.1
Bangladesh	144.9/201.5
Bhutan	1.9/2.5
India	1,013.3/1,310.0
Iran	73.9/130.6
Maldives	0.3/0.6
Nepal	24.4/37.4
Pakistan	145.3/242.2
Sri Lanka	19.4/24.2
Southeast Asia	
Brunei	0.3/0.4
Burma	49.8/67.5
Cambodia	8.5/12.0
Indonesia	219.8/284.2
Laos	5.0/6.9
Malaysia	20.2/26.3
Philippines	85.5/115.4
Singapore	2.9/3.1
Thailand	65.5/81.6
Vietnam	86.0/121.2

	Years 2000/2020
East Asia	
China	1,200.0/1,361.0
Hong Kong	6.4/7.0
Japan	126.6/122.9
Korea, No.	28.4/38.5
Korea, So.	48.0/52.0
Macau	0.6/0.7
Mongolia	2.8/4.4
Taiwan	22.3/24.4
Oceania	
Australia	17.9/20.0
Fiji	0.9/1.3
French Polynesia	0.3/0.3
Kiribati	--
Nauru	--
New Caledonia	0.2/0.2
New Zealand	3.6/3.8
Papua New Guinea	4.8/6.8
Solomon Islands	0.5/0.8
Tonga	--
Tuvalu	--
Vanuatu	0.2/0.3
Western Samoa	0.2/0.4

-- figures not available

Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc.
1987 World Population Data Sheet.

GROWTH IN THE POPULATION OF THE WORLD AND OF MAJOR AREAS, 1970-2000



From the UNESCO STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 1986. c Unesco 1986. Page I-5. Reprinted by permission of Unesco.

POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE

(Rounded to Nearest Whole Number)

Western Asia	
Bahrain	1,647
Cyprus	186
Iraq	92
Israel	526
Jordan	71
Kuwait	249
Lebanon	652
Oman	15
Qatar	68
Saudi Arabia	13
Syria	147
Turkey	168
UAE	40
Yemen, No.	122
Yemen, So.	17

Southern Asia	
Afghanistan	60
Bangladesh	1,824
Bhutan	78
India	606
Iran	71
Maldives	1,577
Nepal	313
Pakistan	320
Sri Lanka	645

Southeast Asia	
Brunei	104
Burma	141
Cambodia	89
Indonesia	235
Laos	39
Malaysia	121
Philippines	490
Singapore	11,411
Thailand	260
Vietnam	417

East Asia	
China	280
Hong Kong	12,927
Japan	840
Korea, No.	431
Korea, So.	1,121
Macau	56,667
Mongolia	3
Taiwan	1,393

Oceania	
Australia	5
Fiji	99
French Polynesia	--
Kiribata	223
Nauru	975
New Caledonia	17
New Zealand	32
Papua New Guinea	19
Solomon Islands	25
Tonga	381
Tuvalu	927
Vanuatu	23
Western Samoa	146

-- figures not available

Data from The 1987 World Almanac.

URBAN POPULATION (PERCENT)

Percentage of total population living in areas termed urban by that country.

	(In percent)
Western Asia	
Bahrain	81
Cyprus	53
Iraq	68
Israel	90
Jordan	60
Kuwait	80
Lebanon	80
Oman	9
Qatar	86
Saudi Arabia	72
Syria	49
Turkey	46
UAE	81
Yemen, No.	15
Yemen, So.	40
Southern Asia	
Afghanistan	16
Bangladesh	13
Bhutan	5
India	25
Iran	51
Maldives	26
Nepal	7
Pakistan	28
Sri Lanka	22
Southeast Asia	
Brunei	64
Burma	24
Indonesia	22
Laos	16
Malaysia	32
Mongolia	51
Philippines	40
Singapore	100
Thailand	17
Vietnam	19

	(In percent)
East Asia	
China	32
Hong Kong	92
Japan	76
Korea, No.	64
Korea, So.	65
Macao	97
Mongolia	51
Taiwan	67
Oceania	
Australia	86
Fiji	37
French Polynesia	57
Kiribati	--
Nauru	--
New Caledonia	--
New Zealand	84
Papua New Guinea	13
Solomon Islands	9
Tonga	--
Tuvalu	--
Vanuatu	18
Western Samoa	21
Others	
Canada	76
Gemany, FRG	85
Mexico	70
USA	74
USSR	65

-- figures not available

Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1987 World Population Data Sheet.

MEDIAN AGE FOR THE WORLD AND BY MAJOR AREAS, MEDIUM VARIANT, 1950-2025

	1950	1975	1985	2000	2025
World	23.4	21.9	23.5	26.5	31.2
More Developed Regions	28.2	30.4	32.5	36.1	38.6
Less Developed Regions	21.2	19.3	21.0	24.5	29.9
Africa	18.8	17.5	17.3	17.5	21.9
Latin America	19.7	19.1	20.8	23.8	29.9
Northern America	30.0	28.6	31.3	35.7	38.0
EAST ASIA	23.5	21.5	24.7	30.9	38.2
SOUTH ASIA	20.4	19.0	20.3	23.7	31.4
Europe	30.5	32.3	33.9	37.2	40.8
Oceania	27.9	25.7	27.6	30.7	35.1
USSR	24.7	29.1	30.3	33.7	35.5

Source: UN Department of International Economic and Social Affairs. Population Studies, No.98. World Population Prospects: Estimates and Projections as Assessed in 1984. Published 1986. Table 7, p.31.

PERCENT OF POPULATION UNDER 15/OVER 64

The percentages of the population under age 15 and over 64, i.e. in the "dependent" ages, indicate the economic burden which must be carried by those in the working ages, 15 to 64. (However, in developing economies, many youth under 15 contribute productive labor, especially in agriculture.) Those under 15 also constitute the future population which must be absorbed into the labor market at the same time it begins to contribute to population growth by forming new families.

Western Asia	
Bahrain	41/2
Cyprus	25/11
Iraq	49/4
Israel	33/9
Jordan	51/3
Kuwait	40/1
Lebanon	38/5
Oman	44/3
Qatar	34/2
Saudi Arabia	37/2
Syria	49/4
Turkey	36/4
UAE	30/1
Yemen, No.	49/3
Yemen, So.	48/3

Southern Asia	
Afghanistan	46/4
Bangladesh	44/4
Bhutan	40/3
India	38/4
Iran	44/3
Maldives	45/2
Nepal	41/3
Pakistan	45/4
Sri Lanka	35/4

Southeast Asia	
Brunei	38/3
Burma	39/4
Cambodia	35/3
Indonesia	40/3
Laos	43/3
Malaysia	39/4
Philippines	41/3
Singapore	24/5
Thailand	36/3
Vietnam	40/4

East Asia	
China	28/5
Hong Kong	24/7
Japan	22/10
Korea, No.	39/4
Korea, So.	31/4
Macau	34/8
Mongolia	42/3
Taiwan	30/5

Oceania	
Australia	24/10
Fiji	37/4
French Polynesia	37/3
Kiribati	--
Nauru	--
New Caledonia	36/4
New Zealand	24/11
Papua New Guinea	42/2
Solomon Islands	48/3
Tonga	--
Tuvalu	--
Vanuatu	45/3
Western Samoa	38/3

Others	
Canada	22/10
Germany, FRG	15/15
Mexico	42/4
USA	22/12
USSR	26/9

Data from Population Refernce Bureau, Inc.
1987 World Population Data Sheet.

-- figures not available.

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Current Annual Rate of Natural Increase	Infant Mortality Rate	Total Fertility Rate	Life Expectancy at Birth (years)
Western Asia						
Bahrain	32	5	2.8	32	4.6	67
Cyprus	20	9	1.1	12	2.5	74
Iraq	46	13	3.3	80	7.2	62
Israel	23	7	1.7	12.3	3.1	75
Jordan	45	8	3.7	5.4	7.4	67
Kuwait	34	3	3.2	19	4.4	72
Lebanon	30	8	2.2	52	3.8	65
Oman	47	14	3.3	117	7.1	52
Qatar	34	4	3.0	42	5.6	69
Saudi Arabia	47	9	3.8	59	7.2	63
Syria	47	9	3.8	59	7.2	63
Turkey	30	9	2.1	92	4.0	62
UAE	30	4	2.6	38	5.9	68
Yemen, No.	53	19	3.4	137	7.8	47
Yemen, So.	47	17	3.0	135	7.3	48
Southern Asia						
Afghanistan	48	22	2.6	182	7.6	39
Bangladesh	44	17	2.7	140	6.2	50
Bhutan	38	18	2.0	142	5.5	46
India	33	12	2.1	101	4.3	55
Iran	45	13	3.2	113	6.3	57
Maldives	48	10	3.8	68	7.1	51
Nepal	42	17	2.5	112	6.1	52
Pakistan	44	15	2.9	125	6.6	50
Sri Lanka	25	7	1.8	29.8	3.7	70
Southeast Asia						
Brunei	30	4	2.6	12	3.6	62
Burma	34	13	2.1	103	4.4	53
Cambodia	39	18	2.1	160	4.7	43
Indonesia	31	10	2.1	88	4.2	58
Laos	41	16	2.5	122	5.8	50
Malaysia	31	7	2.4	30	3.9	67
Philippines	35	7	2.8	50	4.7	65
Singapore	17	5	1.1	9.3	1.6	71
Thailand	29	8	2.1	57	3.5	63
Vietnam	34	8	2.6	55	4.5	63

continued ⟶

Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc.
1987 World Population Data Sheet.

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS continued

	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Current Annual Rate of Natural Increase	Infant Mortality Rate	Total Fertility Rate	Life Expectancy at Birth (years)
East Asia						
China	21	8	1.3	61	2.4	66
Hong Kong	14	5	0.9	7.5	1.6	75
Japan	12	6	0.6	5.5	1.8	77
Korea, No.	30	5	2.5	33	7.4	67
Korea, So.	20	6	1.4	30	2.1	67
Macau	23	6	1.7	12	3.7	68
Mongolia	37	11	2.6	53	5.1	62
Taiwan	17	5	1.2	8.9	1.8	73
Oceania						
Australia	16	8	0.8	9.9	2.0	76
Fiji	28	5	2.3	18.5	3.2	67
French Polynesia	28	4	2.4	23	3.6	71
Kiribati	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nauru	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Caledonia	24	6	1.8	36	3.1	68
New Zealand	16	8	0.8	10.8	1.9	74
Papua New Guinea	36	12	2.4	100	5.3	54
Solomon Islands	42	6	3.6	43	6.6	68
Tonga	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tuvalu	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vanuatu	39	5	3.3	39	5.8	68
Western Samoa	31	7	2.4	51	5.0	65
Others						
Canada	15	7	0.8	7.9	1.7	76
Germany, Fed. Rep.	10	12	-0.2	9.5	1.3	74
Mexico	31	7	2.5	50	4.0	67
USA	16	9	0.7	10.5	1.8	74
USSR	19	11	0.9	26	2.5	69

Crude Birth and Death Rate: Annual number of births and deaths per 1,000 population. These rates, particularly the crude death rate, are affected by a population's age structure. Hence, a developed country with a relatively high proportion of persons over age 65 will often have a higher crude death rate than a less developed country with lower life expectancy.

Rate of Natural Increase (RNI): Birth rate minus the death rate, implying the annual rate of population growth without regard for migration.

Infant Mortality Rate: The annual number of deaths to children under age one per 1,000 live births in a given year. Rates shown with decimals are registered national statistics from countries with complete data, while those without are estimates.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR): The average number of children a woman will bear assuming that current age-specific birth rates will remain constant throughout her childbearing years (assumed to be 15-49 in most countries). Depending upon mortality levels, a TFR of 2.1 to 2.5 is considered "replacement" level. At this level a population will eventually cease growing.

Life Expectancy at Birth: The average number of years a newborn infant can expect to live under current mortality conditions.

-- figures not available

Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc.
1987 World Population Data Sheet.

CURRENT RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE AND POPULATION DOUBLING TIME IN YEARS, IF CURRENT RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE CONTINUED

	Current Rate of Natural Increase	Population Doubling Time
Western Asia		
Bahrain	2.8	25
Cyprus	1.1	63
Iraq	3.3	21
Israel	1.7	41
Jordan	3.7	19
Kuwait	3.2	22
Lebanon	2.2	32
Oman	3.3	21
Qatar	3.0	23
Saudi Arabia	3.1	22
Syria	3.8	18
Turkey	2.1	33
UAE	2.6	27
Yemen, Arab Rep.	3.4	20
Yemen, Peo.Dem.Rep.	3.0	23
Southern Asia		
Afghanistan	2.6	27
Bangladesh	2.7	26
Bhutan	2.0	34
India	2.1	33
Iran	3.2	21
Maldives	3.8	18
Nepal	2.5	28
Pakistan	2.9	24
Sri Lanka	1.8	38
Southeast Asia		
Brunei	2.6	26
Burma	2.1	33
Cambodia	2.1	33
Indonesia	2.1	33
Laos	2.5	28
Malaysia	2.4	28
Philippines	2.8	25
Singapore	1.1	61
Thailand	2.1	33
Vietnam	2.6	27

	Current Rate of Natural Increase	Population Doubling Time
East Asia		
China	1.3	53
Hong Kong	0.9	77
Japan	0.6	124
Korea, No.	2.5	28
Korea, So.	1.4	51
Macau	1.7	41
Mongolia	2.6	26
Taiwan	1.2	59
Oceania		
Australia	0.8	86
Fiji	2.3	31
French Polynesia	2.4	29
Kiribati	--	--
Nauru	--	--
New Caledonia	1.8	38
New Zealand	0.8	92
Papua New Guinea	2.4	29
Solomon Islands	3.6	19
Tonga	--	--
Tuvalu	--	--
Vanuatu	3.3	21
Western Samoa	2.4	29

POPULATION DOUBLING TIME

For a given geographical area, an annual growth rate of this % ... will cause the population of that area to double in ...

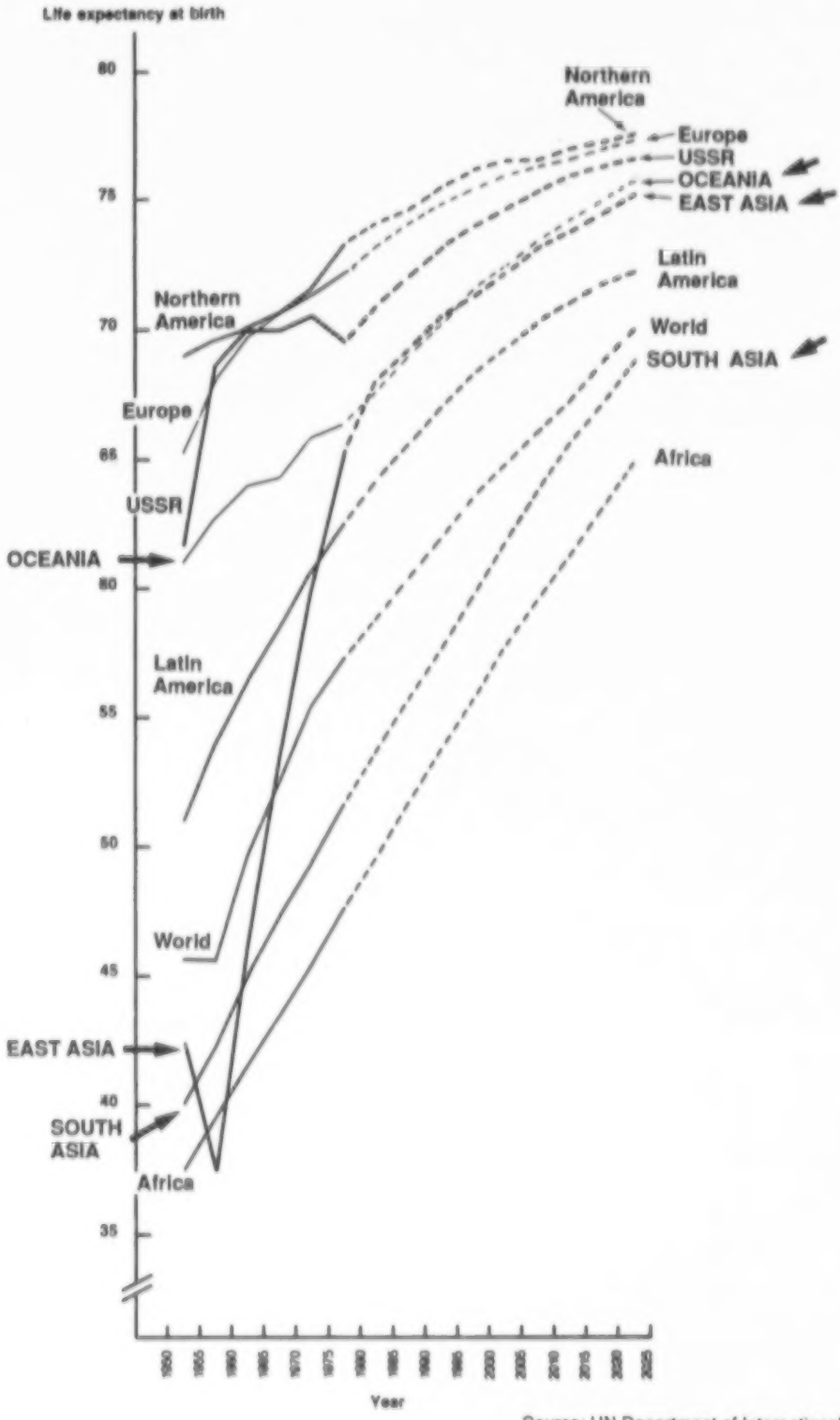
0.5%	139 years
1.0	69
1.5	46
2.0	35
2.5	28
3.0	23
3.5	20
4.0	17

-- Figures are not available.

Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1987 World Population Data Sheet.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, BY REGIONS OF THE WORLD

(Both sexes, medium variant, 1950-2025, as assessed in 1982.)



Source: UN Department of International Economic and Social Affairs. World Population Prospects: Estimates and Projections As Assessed in 1982.

NUMBER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL AS PERCENTAGE OF AGE GROUP, YEAR 1984

The data in this table refer to a variety of years, generally not more than three years distant from those specified, and are mostly from Unesco.

The data on *number enrolled in primary school* are estimates of *all* ages enrolled in primary school. Figures are expressed as the ratio of pupils to the population of school-age children. While many countries consider primary school age to be 6-11 years, others do not. The differences in country practices in the ages and duration of schooling are reflected in the ratios given. For some countries with universal primary education, the gross enrollment ratios may exceed or fall below 100 percent because some pupils are younger or older than the country's standard primary school age. The data on *number enrolled in secondary school* are calculated in the same manner, but again the definition of secondary school age differs among countries. It is most commonly considered to be 12-17 years.

	Primary		Secondary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Western Asia				
Bahrain	--	--	--	--
Cyprus	--	--	--	--
Iraq	111	98	67	37
Israel	97	99	70	78
Jordan	98	98	80	78
Kuwait	105	102	85	79
Lebanon (1965)	118	93	--	--
Oman	93	72	40	19
Qatar	--	--	--	--
Saudi Arabia	77	58	47	29
Syria	115	98	70	47
Turkey	116	109	47	28
UAE	97	97	52	65
Yemen, No.	112	22	17	3
Yemen, So.	96	35	26	11
Southern Asia				
Afghanistan (1965)	26	5	4	1
Bangladesh	67	55	26	11
Bhutan	32	17	6	1
India	105	73	44	23
Iran	117	95	51	35
Maldives	--	--	--	--
Nepal	104	47	35	11
Pakistan	54	29	18 (1965)	5
Sri Lanka	105	101	58	64
Southeast Asia				
Brunei	--	--	--	--
Burma (1965)	76	65	20	11
Cambodia (1961)	98	56	14	4
Indonesia	121	116	45	34
Laos	103	77	22	15
Malaysia	98	97	53	53
Philippines	106	107	65	71
Singapore	118	113	70	73
Thailand (1965)	82	74	16	11
Vietnam	120	105	--	--

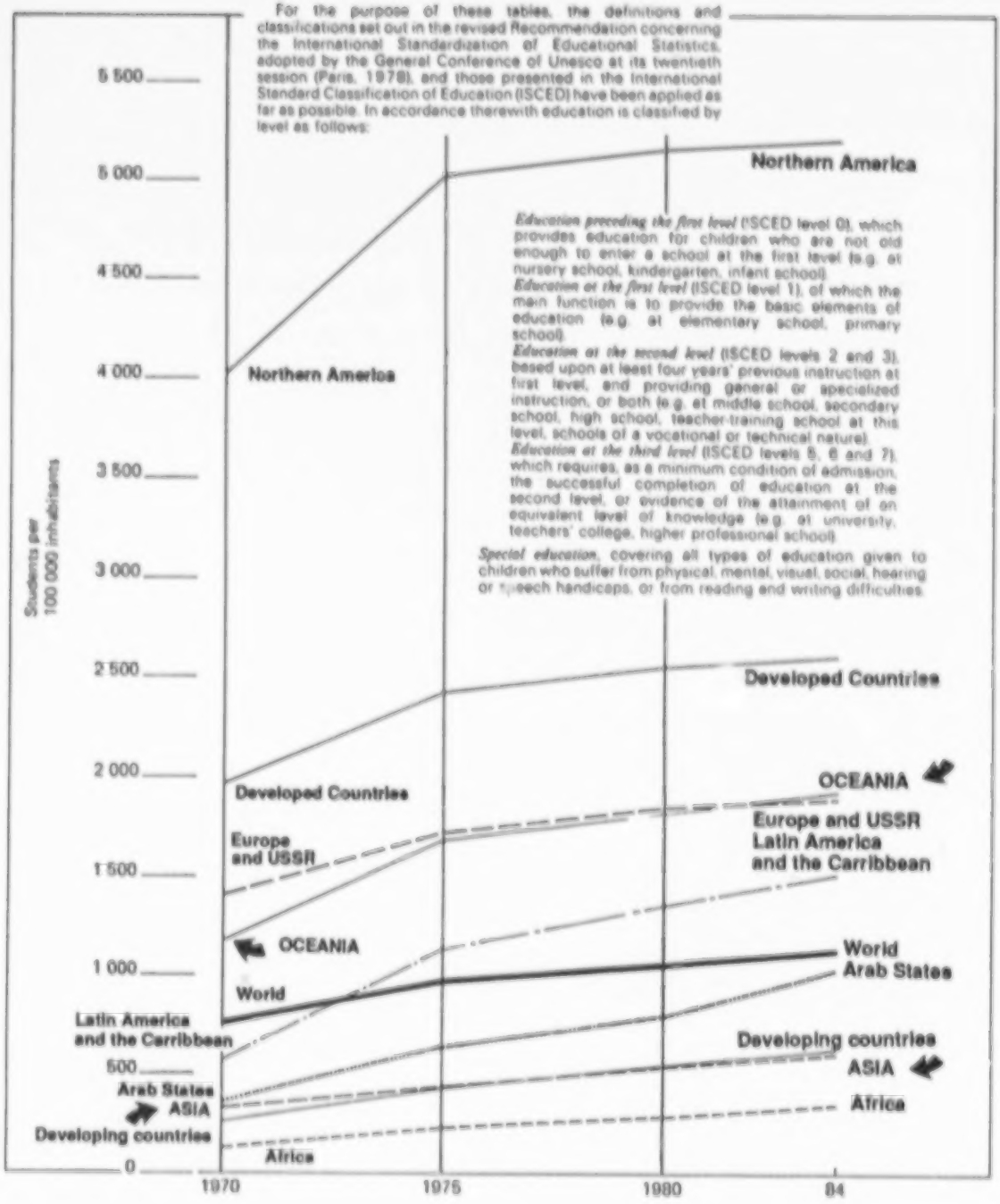
	Primary		Secondary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
East Asia				
China	129	107	43	31
Hong Kong	106	104	66	72
Japan	100	101	94	94
Korea, No.	--	--	--	--
Korea, So.	99	99	94	88
Macau	--	--	--	--
Mongolia	104	106	84	92
Taiwan	--	--	--	--
Oceania				
Australia	107	106	92	95
Fiji	--	--	--	--
French Polynesia	--	--	--	--
Kiribati	--	--	--	--
Nauru	--	--	--	--
New Caledonia	--	--	--	--
New Zealand	107	105	84	86
Papua New Guinea	68	55	6 (1965)	2
Solomon Islands	--	--	--	--
Tonga	--	--	--	--
Tuvalu	--	--	--	--
Vanuatu	--	--	--	--
Western Samoa	--	--	--	--

– figures not available

Table constructed form World Bank, 1987 World Development Report, Table 31, pp.262-263.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS AT THE THRID LEVEL

Per 100,000 inhabitants


For the purpose of these tables, the definitions and classifications set out in the revised Recommendation concerning the International Standardization of Educational Statistics, adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at its twentieth session (Paris, 1978), and those presented in the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) have been applied as far as possible. In accordance therewith education is classified by level as follows:
Education preceding the first level (ISCED level 0), which provides education for children who are not old enough to enter a school at the first level (e.g. at nursery school, kindergarten, infant school).
Education at the first level (ISCED level 1), of which the main function is to provide the basic elements of education (e.g. at elementary school, primary school).
Education at the second level (ISCED levels 2 and 3), based upon at least four years' previous instruction at first level, and providing general or specialized instruction, or both (e.g. at middle school, secondary school, high school, teacher-training school at this level, schools of a vocational or technical nature).
Education at the third level (ISCED levels 5, 6 and 7), which requires, as a minimum condition of admission, the successful completion of education at the second level, or evidence of the attainment of an equivalent level of knowledge (e.g. at university, teachers' college, higher professional school).
Special education, covering all types of education given to children who suffer from physical, mental, visual, social, hearing or speech handicaps, or from reading and writing difficulties.
Students per 100 000 inhabitants
5 500
5 000
4 500
4 000
3 500
3 000
2 500
2 000
1 500
1 000
500
0
1970
1975
1980
84
Northern America
Northern America
Developed Countries
Developed Countries
OCEANIA
Europe and USSR
Europe and USSR
Latin America and the Carribbean
OCEANIA
World
World
Arab States
Latin America and the Carribbean
Developing countries
ASIA
Arab States
ASIA
Africa
Developing countries
Africa

From the UNESCO STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 1986. c. Unesco 1986. Pages II-1 and III-7. Reprinted by permisison of Unesco.

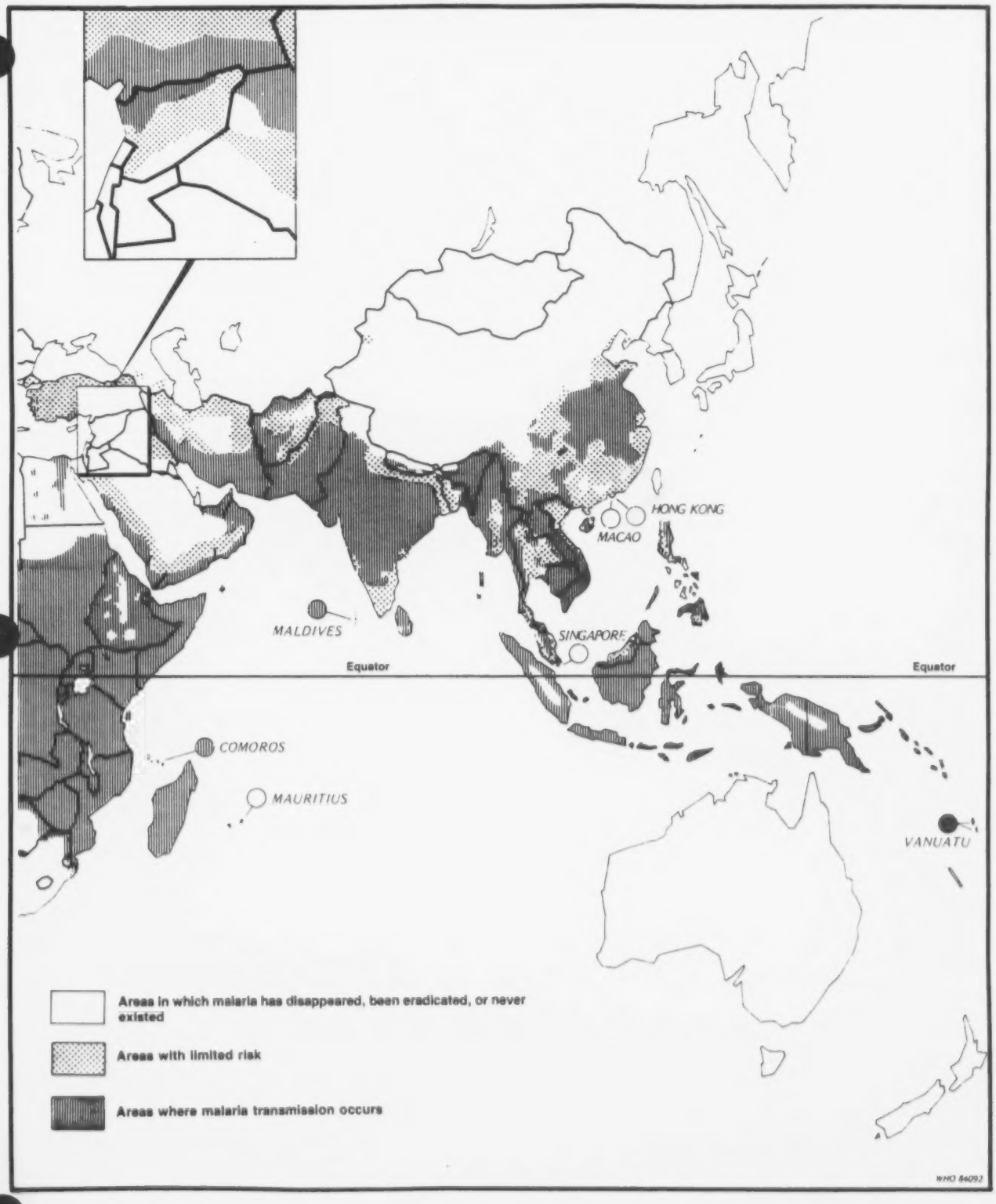
ASIAN SHARES OF WORLD TOTAL (SOME COMPARISONS WITH OTHERS)

* = Excluding Arab States

Estimated Percentage of Book Production Distribution, 1984	Asia* 22.7% Oceania 1.5%	Europe & USSR	53.3%	Africa*	1.3%
		Latin America	7.4%	Arab States	0.9%
		Northern America	12.8%		
Estimated Percentage of Circulation of Daily General Interest Newspapers, 1984	Asia* 29.0% Oceania 1.2%	Europe & USSR	47.6%	Africa*	0.8%
		Latin America	6.3%	Arab States	1.3%
		Northern America	13.7%		
Estimated Percentage of Newsprint Consumption, 1983	Asia* 21.0% Oceania 2.2%	Europe & USSR	27.3%	Africa*	0.4%
		Latin America	4.5%	Arab States	0.8%
		Northern America	43.8%		
Estimated Percentage of Distribution of Radio Receivers, 1983	Asia* 20.7% Oceania 1.7%	Europe & USSR	27.3%	Africa*	2.7%
		Latin America	9.1%	Arab States	2.6%
		Northern America	35.8%		
Estimated Distribution Of Television Receivers, 1983	Asia* 16.6% Oceania 1.2%	Europe & USSR	40.3%	Africa*	0.7%
		Latin America	7.3%	Arab States	1.9%
		Northern America	32.1%		
Estimated Percentage of World Long-Film Production, 1983	Asia* 49.3% Oceania 0.5%	Europe & USSR	27.9%	Africa*	0.5%
		Latin America	6.5%	Arab States	3.5%
		Northern America	11.8%		
Estimated Cinema Seating Capacity per 1,000 Inhabitants, 1983 (not including China)	Asia* 6 Oceania 21	Europe & USSR	55	Africa	3
		Latin America	16	Arab States	6
		Northern America	46		

Data from UNESCO STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 1986. c. Unesco 1986. Pp. VI3-VI10.

MALARIA STILL A PROBLEM IN MUCH OF THE WORLD



c World Health Organization.
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PERCENT OF POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY, 1983

Data not available for countries not listed.

Afghanistan 10	Nepal 15
Bangladesh 42	Pakistan 39
Bhutan 17	Papua New Guinea 16
Burma 25	Philippines 54
Hong Kong 99	Saudi Arabia 93
India 54	Singapore 100
Indonesia 33	Sri Lanka 36
Iraq 73	Syria 71
Jordan 89	Thailand 65
Kuwait 89	Turkey 63
Laos 21	UAE 93
Lebanon 92	Yemen, No. 31
Malaysia 80	Yemen, So. 50

Table contructed from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1987 World Population Data Sheet.

ASIA'S NATURAL RESOURCES AND AGRICULTURE, BY COUNTRY

Western Asia

Bahrain

Natural resources: oil, associated and nonassociated natural gas, fish

Agriculture: not self-sufficient in food production; produces some fruit and vegetables; engages in dairy and poultry farming and in shrimping and fishing

Cyprus

Natural resources: copper, pyrites, asbestos, gypsum, lumber, salt, marble, clay earth pigment

Agriculture: potatoes and other vegetables grapes, citrus, wheat, carob beans, olives

Iraq

Natural resources: oil, natural gas, phosphates, sulfur

Agriculture: dates, wheat, barley, rice, cotton, livestock

Israel

Natural resources: copper, phosphates, bromide, potash, clay, sand, sulfur, bitumen, manganese

Agriculture: citrus and other fruits, vegetables, cotton, beef and dairy products, poultry products

Jordan

Natural resources: phosphates, potash, shale oil

Agriculture: vegetables, fruits, olive oil, wheat; self-sufficient in few foodstuffs

Kuwait

Natural resources: petroleum, fish, shrimp

Agriculture: virtually none; dependent on imports for food; about 75% of potable water must be distilled or imported

Lebanon

Natural resources: limestone, iron

Agriculture: fruits, wheat, corn, barley, potatoes, tobacco, olives, onions; not self-sufficient in food; an illegal producer of opium poppy and cannabis for the international drug trade

Oman

Natural resources: oil, copper, asbestos, some marble, limestone, chromium, gypsum

Agriculture: based on subsistence farming (fruits, dates, cereals, cattle, camels), fishing

Qatar

Natural resources: petroleum, natural gas, fish

Agriculture: farming and grazing on small scale; commercial fishing increasing in importance; most food imported; rice and dates staple diet

Saudi Arabia

Natural resources: oil, natural gas, iron ore, gold, copper

Agriculture: dates, grains, livestock; not self-sufficient in food except wheat

Syria

Natural resources: crude oil, phosphates, chrome and manganese ores, asphalt, iron ore, rock salt, marble, gypsum

Agriculture: cotton, wheat, barley, tobacco; sheep and goat raising; self-sufficient in most foods in years of good weather

Turkey

Natural resources: antimony, coal, chromium, mercury, copper, borate, oil

Agriculture: main products—cotton, tobacco, cereals, sugar beets, fruits, nuts, and livestock products; self-sufficient in food in average years; a legal producer of opium poppy for the pharmaceutical trade

UAE

Natural resources: oil and natural gas; oil production 1.38 million b/d (1986)

Agriculture: food imported; some dates, alfalfa, vegetables, fruit, tobacco raised

Yemen, Arab Rep.

Natural resources: petroleum, rock salt, marble; small deposits of coal, nickel, and copper

Agriculture: sorghum and millet, qat (a mild narcotic), cotton, coffee, fruits and vegetables, livestock

Yemen, Peo. Dem. Rep.

Natural resources: fish, oil, minerals (gold, copper, lead)

Agriculture: cotton is main cash crop; cereals, dates, qat (a mild narcotic), coffee, and livestock are raised, and there is a growing fishing industry; large amount of food must be imported (particularly for Aden); cotton, hides, skins, dried and salted fish are exported

Southern Asia

Afghanistan

Natural resources: natural gas, oil, coal, copper, talc, barites, sulphur, lead, zinc, iron, salt, precious and semiprecious stones

Agriculture: subsistence farming and animal husbandry; main crops—wheat, fruits, nuts, karakul pelts, wool, mutton; an illegal producer of opium poppy and cannabis for the international drug trade

Bangladesh

Natural resources: natural gas, uranium

Agriculture: large-scale subsistence farming, heavily dependent on monsoon rainfall; main crops are jute, tea, and rice; grain, cotton, and oilseed shortages

Bhutan

Natural resources: timber, hydroelectric power

Agriculture: rice, corn, barley, wheat, potatoes, fruit, spices

India

Natural resources: coal, iron ore, manganese, mica, bauxite, chromite, natural gas

Agriculture: rice, other cereals, pulses, oilseed, cotton, jute, sugarcane, tobacco, tea, coffee; an illegal producer of opium poppy and cannabis for the international drug trade

Iran

Natural resources: petroleum, natural gas,

continued →

coal, chromium, copper, iron, lead, manganese, zinc, barite, sulfur, coal, emeralds, turquoise

Agriculture: wheat, barley, rice, sugar beets, cotton, dates, raisins, tea, tobacco, sheep, goats; an illegal producer of opium poppy for the international drug trade

Maldives

Natural resources: fish

Agriculture: crops—coconut, limited production of millet, corn, pumpkins, sweet potatoes; shortages—rice, sugar, flour

Nepal

Natural resources: quartz, water, timber, hydroelectric potential, scenic beauty

Agriculture: over 90% of population engaged in agriculture; rice, corn, wheat, sugarcane, oilseeds; an illegal producer of cannabis for the international drug trade

Pakistan

Natural resources: land, extensive natural gas, limited petroleum, poor quality coal, iron ore

Agriculture: wheat, rice, sugarcane, cotton; an illegal producer of opium poppy and cannabis for the international drug trade

Sri Lanka

Natural resources: limestone, graphite, mineral sands, gems, phosphates

Agriculture: agriculture accounts for about 26% of GDP; main crops—paddy, coconuts, tea, rubber

Southeast Asia

Brunei

Natural resources: oil, natural gas

Agriculture: rice, pepper; imports most food

Burma

Natural resources: oil, timber, tin, copper, tungsten, lead, asbestos, some marble, limestone, precious stones; possibly chromium, gypsum

Agriculture: accounts for 64% of total employment and about 27% of GDP; main crops—paddy, beans, pulses, maize, oilseeds, sugarcane, peanuts; almost 100% self-sufficient; most rice grown in deltaic land; an illegal producer of opium poppy and cannabis for the international drug trade

Cambodia

Natural resources: timber, gemstones, some iron ore, manganese, phosphates, hydroelectric power (potential)

Agriculture: mainly subsistence except for rubber plantations; main crops—rice, rubber, corn; food shortages—rice, meat, vegetables, dairy products, sugar, flour

Indonesia

Natural resources: oil, tin, natural gas, nickel, timber, bauxite, copper

Agriculture: subsistence food production, and smallholder and plantation production for export; rice, cassava, peanuts, rubber, cocoa, coffee, copra, other tropical products; an illegal producer of cannabis for the international drug trade

Laos

Natural resources: tin, timber, gypsum, hydroelectric power

Agriculture: rice (overwhelmingly dominant), corn, vegetables, tobacco, coffee, cotton; formerly self-sufficient; food shortages (due in part to distribution deficiencies) include rice; an illegal producer of opium poppy and cannabis for the international drug trade

Malaysia

Natural resources: tin, petroleum, timber, copper, iron, liquefied natural gas

Agriculture: Peninsular Malaysia—natural rubber, palm oil, rice; 10-15% of rice requirements imported; Sabah—mainly subsistence, main crops are rubber, timber, coconut, rice (rice is also a food deficit); Sarawak—main crops are rubber, timber, pepper with rice a food deficit

Philippines

Natural resources: timber, petroleum, nickel, iron, cobalt, silver, gold

Agriculture: rice, corn, coconut, sugarcane, bananas, abaca, tobacco; illegal producer of cannabis for the international drug trade

Singapore

Agriculture: occupies a position of minor importance in the economy, self-sufficient in pork (but pig farming outlawed as of 1985), poultry, and eggs; must import much of its other food requirements; major crops—rubber, copra, fruit and vegetables

Thailand

Natural resources: tin, rubber, natural gas, tungsten, tantalum, timber, fisheries products

Agriculture: main crops—rice, sugar, corn, rubber, manioc; an illegal producer of opium poppy and cannabis for the international drug trade

Vietnam

Natural resources: phosphates, coal, manganese, bauxite, apatite, chromate, possible offshore oil deposits, forests

Agriculture: main crops—rice, rubber, fruits and vegetables; some corn, manioc, sugarcane; major food imports—wheat, corn, dairy products

East Asia

China (PRC)

Natural resources: coal, iron, petroleum, mercury, tin, tungsten, antimony, manganese, molybdenum, vanadium, magnetite, aluminum, lead, zinc, uranium, hydroelectric power (world's largest potential)

Agriculture: main crops—rice, wheat, other grains, oilseed, cotton; agriculture mainly subsistence; grain imports 5.4 million metric tons; grain exports (mostly corn) 9 million metric tons (1985)

continued →

ASIA'S NATURAL RESOURCES AND AGRICULTURE continued

Hong Kong

Agriculture: agriculture occupies a minor position in the economy; rice, vegetables, dairy products; less than 20% self-sufficient; shortages of rice, wheat, water

Japan

Natural resources: negligible mineral resources, fish

Agriculture: land intensively cultivated; rice, sugar, vegetables, fruits; 64% self-sufficient in food (1984); food shortages—wheat, corn, beans

Korea, No.

Natural resources: coal, lead, tungsten, zinc, graphite, magnesite, iron, copper, gold, phosphates, salt, fluorspar, hydroelectric power

Agriculture: corn, rice, vegetables; food shortages—meat, cooking oils; production of foodstuffs adequate for domestic needs

Korea, So.

Natural resources: coal (limited), tungsten, graphite

Agriculture: 9.0 million people (22% of the population) live in farm households, but agriculture, forestry, and fishing constitute 15% of GNP; main crops—rice, barley, vegetables, and legumes

Macau

Agriculture: rice, vegetables; food shortages—rice, vegetables, meat; depends mostly on imports for food requirements

Mongolia

Natural resources: coal, copper, molybdenum, tungsten, phosphates, tin, nickel, zinc, wolfram, fluorspar, gold

Agriculture: livestock raising predominates; wheat, oats, barley

Taiwan

Natural resources: small deposits of coal, natural gas, limestone, marble, and asbestos

Agriculture: rice, sweet potatoes, sugarcane, bananas, pineapples, citrus fruits; food shortages—wheat, corn, soybeans

Oceania

Australia

Natural resources: bauxite, coal, iron ore, copper, tin, silver, uranium, nickel, tungsten, mineral sands, lead, zinc, diamonds, natural gas, oil

Agriculture: large areas devoted to grazing; 60% of area used for crops is planted in wheat; major products—wool, lamb, beef, wheat, fruits, sugarcane; self-sufficient in food

Fiji

Natural resources: timber, fish, gold, copper

Agriculture: sugar, copra, ginger, rice; major deficiency, grains

French Polynesia

Agriculture: coconuts

Kiribati

Agriculture: coconuts, copra; subsistence crops of roots and tubers, vegetables, melons, bananas; pigs, chickens; domestic fishing

Nauru

Natural resources: phosphates

Agriculture: negligible; almost completely dependent on imports for food and water

New Caledonia

Natural resources: nickel, chrome, iron, cobalt, manganese, silver, gold, lead, copper

Agriculture: large areas devoted to cattle grazing; coffee, maize, wheat, vegetables; 60% self-sufficient in beef

New Zealand

Natural resources: natural gas, iron, sand, coal, timber

Agriculture: fodder and silage crops, wool, meat, dairy products; food surplus country

Papua New Guinea

Natural resources: gold, copper, silver, gas

Agriculture: coffee, cocoa, coconuts, timber, tea

Solomon Islands

Natural resources: fish, forests, agricultural land, minerals (gold and bauxite)

Agriculture: dominated by coconut production with subsistence crops of yams, taro, bananas, rice

Tonga

Natural resources: fish

Agriculture: largely dominated by coconut and banana production; vanilla beans, taro, yams, sweet potatoes, breadfruit, fruits and vegetables

Tuvalu

Agriculture: limited; coconut palms, copra

Vanuatu

Natural resources: manganese, hardwood forests, cattle

Agriculture: export crops of copra, cocoa, coffee, some livestock and fish production; subsistence crops of copra, taro, yams

Western Samoa

Natural resources: hardwood forests, fish

Agriculture: cocoa, bananas, copra; staple foods include coconuts, bananas, taro, yams

Table constructed from CIA The World Factbook 1987.

INDEX NUMBERS OF TOTAL AND PER CAPITA FOOD PRODUCTION 1974 AND 1985

1979-1981 = 100

	Total Production		Per Capita Production	
	1974	1985	1974	1985
World	86.22	113.12	95.92	104.06
Asia	81.35	120.96	91.30	110.93
Oceania	84.18	107.02	92.42	99.28
Western Asia				
Bahrian	--	--	--	--
Cyprus	99.70	112.67	102.92	106.04
Iraq	86.91	117.63	108.32	98.28
Israel	104.20	115.13	119.31	103.80
Jordan	92.26	126.38	106.94	105.73
Kuwait	--	--	--	--
Lebanon	108.03	109.06	106.68	109.20
Oman	--	--	--	--
Qatar	--	--	--	--
Saudi Arabia	109.44	264.74	147.02	213.25
Syria	63.79	117.65	78.39	98.89
Turkey	81.02	110.12	92.28	99.34
UAE	--	--	--	--
Yemen, No.	83.01	108.93	96.01	95.27
Yemen, So.	94.91	100.76	109.35	87.84
Southern Asia				
Afghanistan	94.96	104.19	101.52	101.21
Bangladesh	82.82	110.40	98.10	96.30
Bhutan	86.17	112.71	97.34	101.89
India	79.44	119.94	90.17	108.88
Iran	78.75	107.31	94.33	92.99
Maldives	--	--	--	--
Nepal	97.59	117.09	112.94	104.27
Pakistan	82.17	115.94	97.30	99.61
Sri Lanka	64.93	106.50	71.89	97.36
Southeast Asia				
Brunei	--	--	--	--
Burma	80.17	133.79	90.92	121.46
Cambodia	108.35	158.57	99.20	140.84
Indonesia	79.60	120.43	90.80	109.31
Laos	77.33	139.22	85.56	125.03
Malaysia	77.16	125.37	88.59	111.07
Philippines	73.18	105.28	85.18	93.33
Singapore	122.63	103.15	132.76	97.31
Thailand	78.11	121.46	90.04	109.85
Vietnam	75.93	126.50	87.59	114.66

continued

TOTAL AND PER CAPITA FOOD PRODUCTION continued

	Total Production		Per Capita Production	
	1974	1985	1974	1985
East Asia				
China	82.18	127.92	90.16	120.25
Hong Kong	158.30	85.55	185.03	77.52
Japan	106.92	110.44	113.30	106.76
Korea, No.	73.96	119.28	86.27	105.46
Korea, So.	79.52	113.19	87.64	104.57
Macau	--	--	--	--
Mongolia	94.24	109.87	111.66	95.62
Taiwan	--	--	--	--
Oceania				
Australia	83.95	105.71	91.93	98.85
Fiji	73.45	91.49	81.98	83.35
French Polynesia	--	--	--	--
Kiribati	--	--	--	--
Nauru	--	--	--	--
New Caledonia	--	--	--	--
New Zealand	84.01	116.45	86.89	112.02
Papua New Guinea	88.66	114.59	103.68	100.73
Solomon Island	61.05	121.79	73.23	101.71
Tonga	90.56	95.34	100.67	84.59
Tuvalu	--	--	--	--
Vanuatu	90.81	110.75	114.09	91.13
Western Somoa	--	--	--	--

-- figures not available

Data for this table from FAO 1985 Production Yearbook, Vol.39, Tables III 4 and III 9.

PERCENT OF LAND AND PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE, 1985

	Percent Land*	Percent of Labor Force#
Western Asia		
Bahrain	10	–
Cyprus	57	21
Iraq	22	24
Israel	62	5
Jordan	53	6
Kuwait	8	2
Lebanon	30	12
Oman	5	–
Qatar	5	–
Saudi Arabia	40	41
Syria	76	25
Turkey	47	52
UAE	26	–
Yemen, No.	43	65
Yemen, So.	28	36
Southern Asia		
Afghanistan	59	58
Bangladesh	73	71
Bhutan	7	91
India	61	69
Iran	36	33
Maldives	13	–
Nepal	30	93
Pakistan	32	52
Sri Lanka	41	52
Southeast Asia		
Brunei	2	–
Burma	16	50
Cambodia	21	72
Indonesia	18	52
Laos	7	74
Malaysia	13	36
Philippines	42	50
Singapore	11	1
Thailand	39	66
Vietnam	22	62

	Percent Land*	Percent of Labor Force#
East Asia		
China	41	72
Hong Kong	9	1
Japan	15	8
Korea, No.	20	38
Korea, So.	23	31
Macau	--	--
Mongolia	80	36
Taiwan	–	–
Oceania		
Australia	64	6
Fiji	15	44
French Polynesia	26	–
Kiribati	52	--
Nauru	--	--
New Caledonia	16	--
New Zealand	54	11
Papua New Guinea	1	71
Solomon Islands	3	--
Tonga	87	--
Tuvalu	--	--
Vanuatu	8	–
Western Samoa	–	–
Others		
Canada	31	4
Egypt	2	43
Nigeria	57	67
South Africa	76	11
UK	77	3
USA	47	3
USSR	27	18
West Germany	49	5
WORLD	35	49

– figures not available

* Arable and permanent crops plus permanent pasture.

\# Definition of agriculture also includes hunting, forestry, and fishing; data are from the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, Production Yearbook, 1979 or a recent census as given in International Labour Organization Yearbooks.

World Eagle table. Data from FAO, 1985 Production Yearbook, Room 1986, Tables 1 and 3.

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FISH AND RICE

Size of Fish Catch, Selected Countries

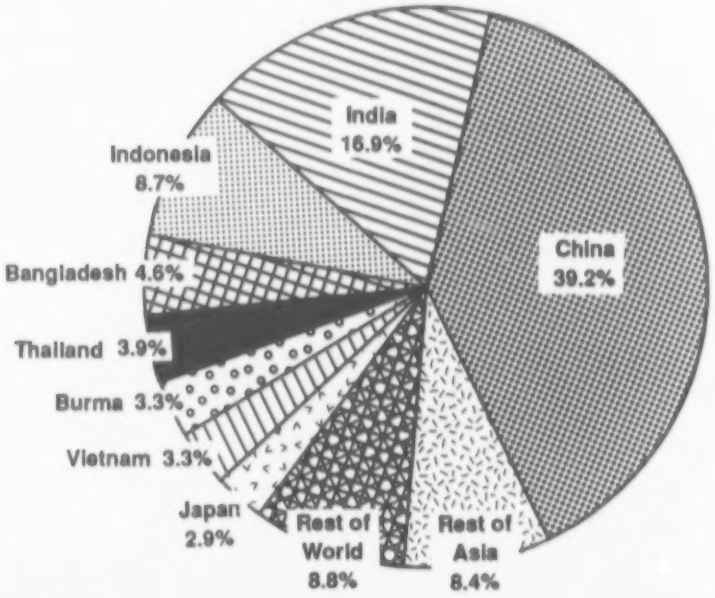
— in metric tons —

Bangladesh 751,000	New Zealand . . . .138,000 ('83)
Burma . . . . . .585,800 ('83)	Pakistan . . . . . .343,400 ('83)
India . . . . . .2,340,000 ('84)	Philippines . . . .1,800,000 ('83)
Indonesia 2,200,000	Singapore . . . . . .22,761 ('85)
Japan . . . . . .12,200,000 ('85)	Sri Lanka . . . . . .140,000 ('85)
Kiribati . . . . . 24,212 ('83)	Taiwan . . . . . .930,582 ('83)
Korea, So. . . . . .3,102,605 ('85)	Thailand . . . . . .2,200,000 ('84)
Malaysia . . . . . .741,000 ('83)	Vanuatu . . . . . 2,470 ('83)
Maldives . . . . . .179,000 ('85)	Vietnam . . . . . 539,000 ('84)

Table constructed from CIA The World Factbook 1987.

--- 91.2% of World's Total --

Asia's Rice (paddy) Production for 1987 as Estimated by U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food Outlook, December 1987, p.9.



Estimated World Production 1987: 454.3 million tons
Estimated World Production of Rice (Paddy) in 1986: 472.1 million tons of which Asia's production was estimated to be 432.8 million tons (91.7%)

PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY

-- In Million Kilowatt Hours --

	1970	1985
WORLD	4,953,074	9,675,347
ASIA	662,451	1,783,667
Western Asia		
Bahrain	419	2,130
Cyprus	610	1,319
Iraq	2,750	18,760
Israel	6,885	15,698
Jordan	200	2,473
Kuwait	2,661	15,689
Lebanon	1,230	1,355
Oman	105	2,846
Qatar	282	3,515
Saudi Arabia	1,060	32,410
Syria	947	7,316
Turkey	8,624	33,313
UAE	140	6,690
Yemen, No.	18	295
Yemen, So.	192	285
Southern Asia		
Afghanistan	396	1,060
Bangladesh	1,404 ('73)	4,870
Bhutan	4	30
India	61,212	188,479
Iran	6,758	37,300
Maldives	1	11
Nepal	76	408
Pakistan	8,727	25,732
Sri Lanka	816	2,464
Southeast Asia		
Brunei	138	949
Burma	600	1,756
Cambodia	133	80
Indonesia	2,300	27,797
Laos	46	1,350
Malaysia	3,543	14,915
Philippines	8,666	21,018
Singapore	2,205	9,876
Thailand	4,545	24,179
Vietnam	2,120	5,000

	1970	1985
East Asia		
China	107,000	410,700
Hong Kong	5,097	19,235
Japan	470,287 ('73)	673,412
Korea, No.	16,500	48,000
Korea, So.	9,597	62,716
Macau	61	445
Mongolia	548	2,788
Taiwan	--	--
Oceania	69,949	150,527
Australia	53,892	118,969
Fiji	158	395
French Polynesia	100	220
Kiribati	2	6
Nauru	21	28
New Caledonia	901	1,120
New Zealand	13,706	26,764
Papua New Guinea	191	1,565
Solomon Islands	9	29
Tonga	4	12
Tuvalu	--	--
Vanuatu	9	25
Western Samoa	--	--

-- figures not available

Data from United nations. Energy Statistics Yearbook. Data for 1970 from 1981 Yearbook, Table 42. Data for 1985 from 1985 Yearbook, Table 34.

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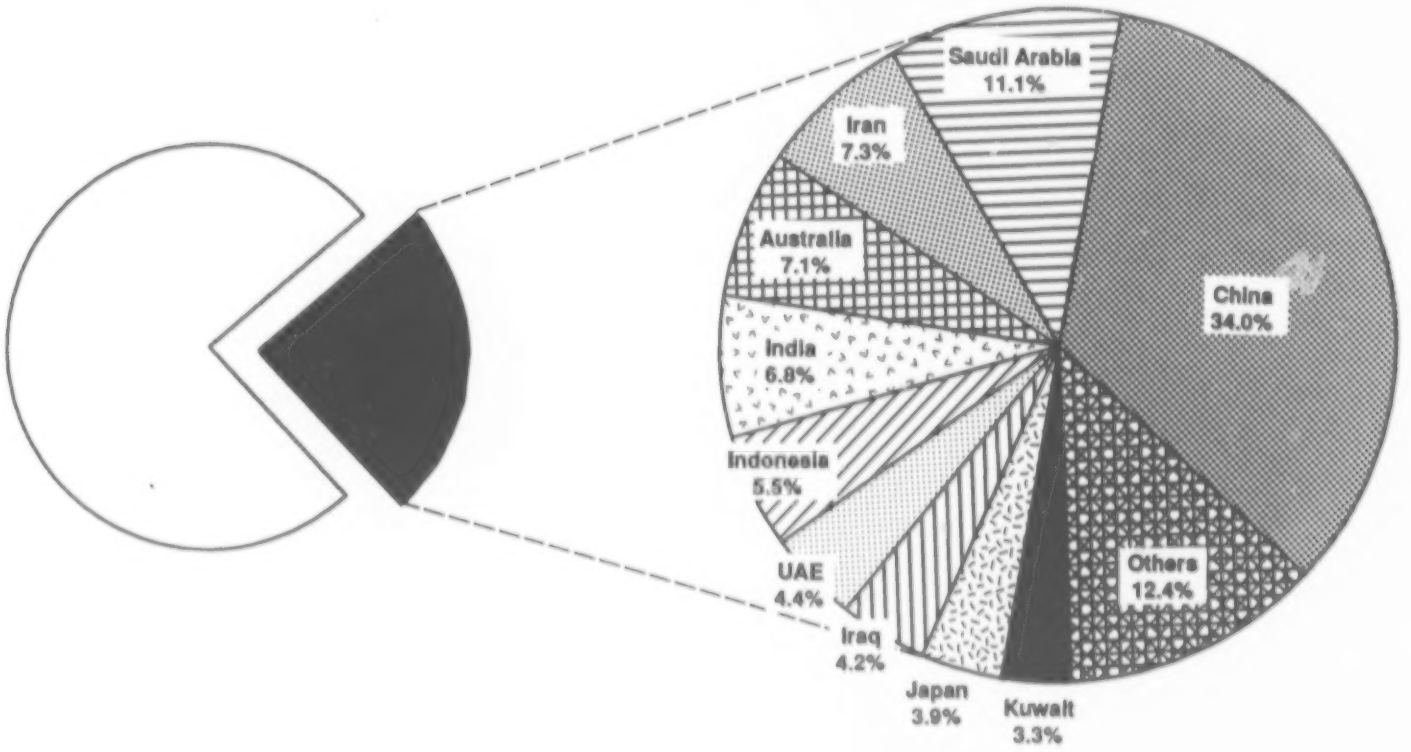
TEN ASIAN NATIONS PRODUCED 21.4% OF WORLD'S PRIMARY ENERGY IN 1985

The Middle East, Far East, and Oceania Produced 24.3% of The World's Primary Energy in 1985

Of that share of world production, 87.6% was produced by these ten countries:



Primary Energy = Energy which is used without conversion to another form. Essentially oil, natural gas, coal, uranium, water power, and geothermal.

World Eagle chart based on data in U.S. Department of Energy's International Energy Annual 1985. Pp.x-xi.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA, 1984

(Gigajoule)/Percent Change Since 1970

Giga: a prefix representing 10^9, or one billion.

Joule: The unit of energy or work in the meter-kilogram-second system of units, equal to the work done by a force of magnitude of 1 newton when the point at which the force is applied is displaced 1 meter in the direction of the force. Also known as newton-meter of energy.

Energy Use Per Capita: Domestic production plus net imports, minus net stock increase, minus aircraft and marine bunkers of commercially traded fuels (bituminous coal, lignite, peat, directly burned oil shale, crude petroleum, and natural gas). Fuelwood, bagasse, charcoal, and solar energy are excluded. A gigajoule is equivalent to 0.163 "UN standard" barrels of oil. Data are from the UN and published in World Resources, 1987 (forthcoming) of the World Resources Institute.

Western Asia	
Bahrain	388/402%
Cyprus	56/56%
Iraq	15/-13%
Israel	69/10%
Jordan	29/274%
Kuwait	195/37%
Lebanon	25/26%
Oman	391/8,434%
Qatar	637/65%
Saudi Arabia	104/667%
Syria	27/141%
Turkey	26/84%
UAE	223/210%
Yemen, No.	6/1,243%
Yemen, So.	25/241%

Southern Asia	
Afghanistan	2/24%
Bangladesh	2/--
Bhutan	z/--
India	7/71%
Iran	39/40%
Maldives	--
Nepal	z/14%
Pakistan	6/30%
Sri Lanka	4/-1%

Southeast Asia	
Brunei	--
Burma	2/40%
Cambodia	z/-92%
Indonesia	8/126%
Laos	1/-72%
Malaysia	26/57%
Philippines	9/17%
Singapore	196/429%
Thailand	12/125%
Vietnam	4/-59%

East Asia	
China	19/87%
Hong Kong	--
Japan	111/18%
Korea, No.	78/29%
Korea, So.	44/131%
Macau	--
Mongolia	47/85%
Taiwan	--

Oceania	
Australia	180/27%
Fiji	12/-12%
French Polynesia	--
Kiribati	--
Nauru	--
New Caledonia	--
New Zealand	113/38%
Papua New Guinea	9/93%
Solomon Islands	8/26%
Tonga	--
Tuvalu	--
Vanuatu	--
Western Samoa	--

Others	
Canada	288/11%
Germany, FRG	163/8%
Mexico	50/65%
USA	280/-12%
USSR	176/45%

-- Indicates no estimate is available
z an amount which rounds to zero

Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1987 World Population Data Sheet.

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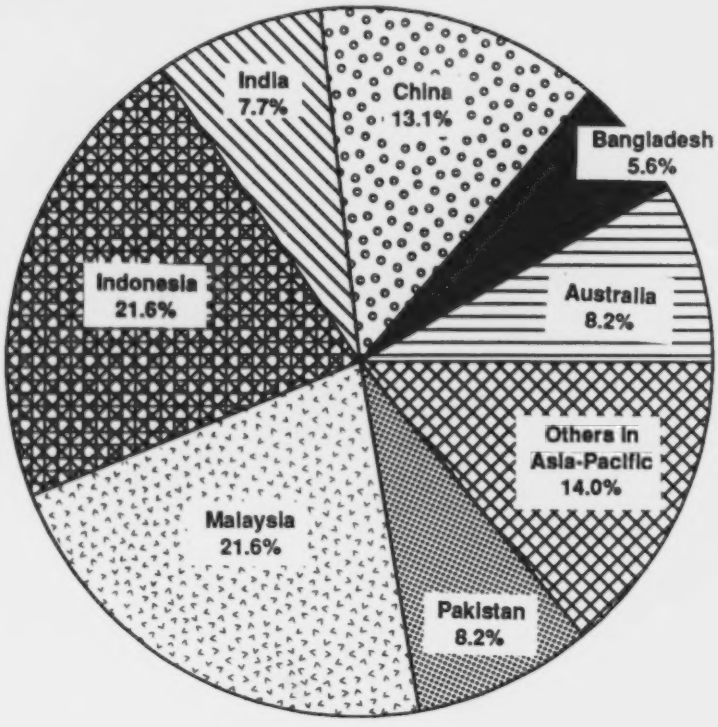
ESTIMATED PROVED RESERVES OF NATURAL GAS IN ASIA-PACIFIC, JANUARY 1, 1987

All reserves figures except those for the USSR and Canada are proved reserves recoverable with present technology and prices. USSR figures are "explored reserves" which include proved, probable, and some possible. Canadian gas figure, under criteria adopted by Canadian Petroleum Association in 1980, includes proved and some probable.



Asia-Pacific had 6.3% of world's estimated proved reserves of natural gas as of January 1, 1987.

ASIA-PACIFIC: 228,640 (10^9 cubic feet)
WORLD: 3,625,980 (10^9 cubic feet)

Estimates are that Asia-Pacific has 6.3% of World's Proved Reserves of Natural Gas

	(10^9 cubic feet)
Australia	18,680
Bangladesh	12,710
Brunei	7,060
Burma	9,460
China, PRC	30,000
India	17,550
Indonesia	49,440
Japan	1,090
Malaysia	49,440
New Zealand	5,690
Pakistan	18,700
Papua New Guinea	500
Philippines	10
Taiwan	910
Thailand	7,400

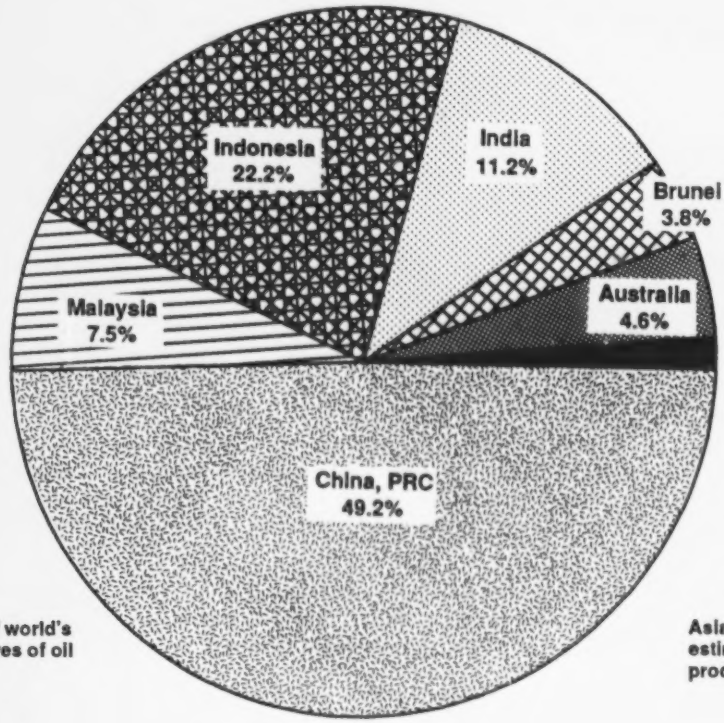
Others	(10^9 cubic feet)	(% World)
Africa	198,640	5.6
Western Europe	229,730	6.3
Middle East	925,300	25.5
United States	185,400	5.1
Canada	99,600	2.7
Mexico	76,500	2.1
Rest of Western Hemisphere	113,570	3.1
USSR	1,550,000	42.7
#Other Communist Countries except China, PRC	15,800	0.4

 # Includes Albania, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, North Korea, Poland, Rumania, Vietnam, and Yugoslavia

World Eagle chart. Data from "The Worldwide Report" by Oil and Gas Journal, December 22/29, 1986.

ESTIMATED PROVED RESERVES OF OIL IN ASIA-PACIFIC, JANUARY 1, 1987

All reserves figures except those for the USSR and Canada are proved reserves recoverable with present technology and prices. USSR figures are "explored reserves" which include proved, probable, and some possible. Canadian gas figure, under criteria adopted by Canadian Petroleum Association in 1980, includes proved and some probable.



Asia-Pacific had 5.4% of world's estimated proved reserves of oil as of January 1, 1987

Asia-Pacific produced an estimated 10.3% of the world's production in 1986

ASIA-PACIFIC: 37,433,500 (1,000 bbl)
WORLD: 697,449,600 (1,000 bbl)

Estimates are that Asia-Pacific has 5.4% of World's Proved Reserves of Oil

	(1,000 bbl)
Australia	1,712,800
Brunei	1,420,900
Burma	58,000
China	18,400,000
India	4,202,800
Indonesia	8,300,000
Japan	57,000
Malaysia	2,820,500
New Zealand	c 167,000
Pakistan	96,000
Papua New Guinea	c 65,000
Philippines	16,900
Taiwan	c 5,400
Thailand	101,200

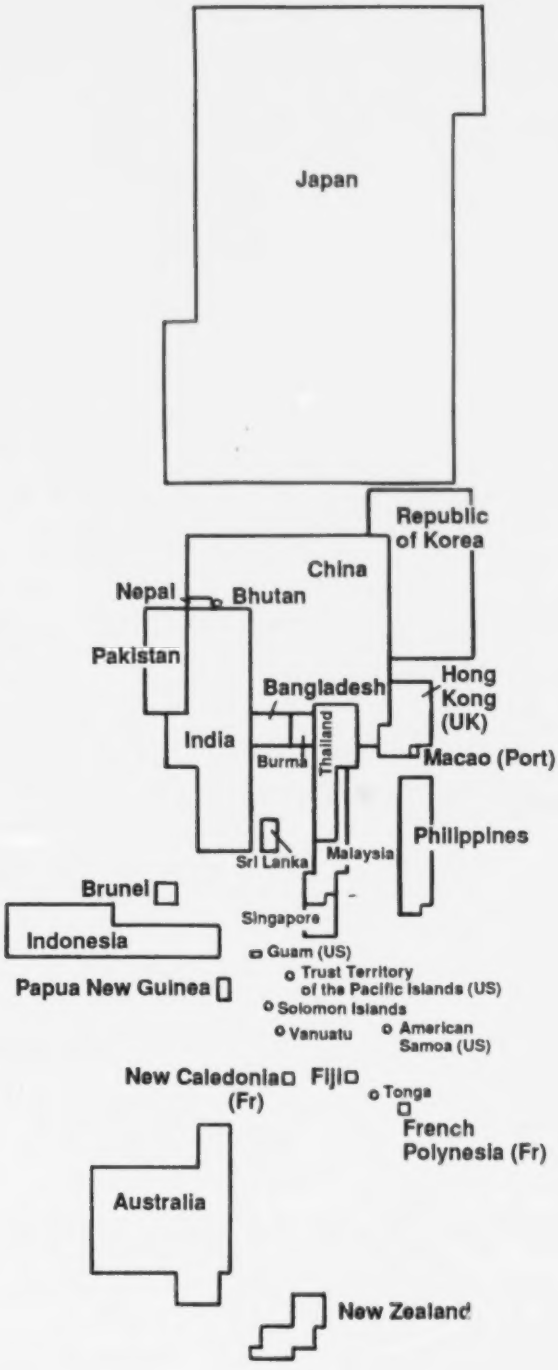
Others	(1,000 bbl)	(% World)
Africa	55,194,050	7.9
Western Europe	21,938,050	3.1
Middle East	401,878,700	57.6
United States	24,560,000	3.5
Canada	6,850,000	1.0
Mexico	54,653,000	7.8
Venezuela	25,000,000	3.6
Rest of Western Hemisphere	9,102,300	1.3
USSR	59,000,000	8.5
#Other Communist Countries except China, PRC	1,850,000	00.3

c = condensate

Includes Albania, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, North Korea, Poland, Rumania, Vietnam, and Yugoslavia

World Eagle chart. Data from "The Worldwide Report" by Oil and Gas Journal, December 22/29, 1986.

CARTOGRAM DEPICTING RELATIVE SHARES OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT



Source: Europen Free Trade Association. Geneva, Switzerland. EFTA Trade, December 1985. Cover 1. Based on a map in The World Bank Atlas 1985.

PER CAPITA GNP (Gross National Product)

1985, In US Dollars

	1985 US$
Western Asia	
Bahrain	$9,560
Cyprus	3,790
Iraq	–
Israel	4,920
Jordan	1,560
Kuwait	14,270
Lebanon	–
Oman	7,080
Qatar	15,980
Saudi Arabia	8,860
Syria	1,630
Turkey	1,130
UAE	19,120
Yemen, No.	520
Yemen, So.	540
Southern Asia	
Afghanistan	--
Bangladesh	150
Bhutan	160
India	250
Iran	–
Maldives	290
Nepal	160
Pakistan	380
Sri Lanka	370
Southeast Asia	
Brunei	17,580
Burma	190
Cambodia	–
Indonesia	530
Laos	--
Malaysia	2,050
Philippines	600
Singapore	7,420
Thailand	830
Vietnam	--
East Asia	
China	$310
Hong Kong	6,220
Japan	11,320
Korea, No.	--
Korea, So.	2,180
Macau	--
Mongolia	--
Taiwan	--
Oceania	
Australia	10,840
Fiji	1,700
French Polynesia	7,840
Kiribati	--
Nauru	–
New Caledonia	5,760
New Zealand	7,310
Papua New Guinea	710
Solomon Islands	510
Tonga	–
Tuvalu	--
Vanuatu	–
Western Samoa	660

– figure not available

Data for this table from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1987 World Population Data Sheet. It advises that Gross National Product includes the value of all domestic and foreign output, and that its per capita estimates are from the World Bank Atlas, 1987.

ASIA'S MAJOR INDUSTRIES AND EXPORTS, BY COUNTRY

Western Asia

Bahrain

Major industries: petroleum processing and refining, aluminum smelting, offshore banking, ship repairing

Exports: $2.8 billion (f.o.b., 1985); nonoil exports $400 million; oil exports $2.4 billion (1985)

Cyprus

Major industries: mining (iron pyrites, gypsum, asbestos), manufactures principally for local consumption—beverages, footwear, clothing, cement

Exports: $561.2 million (f.o.b., 1985); principal items—food and beverages, including citrus, raisins, potatoes, wine; also cement and clothing; Turkish sector—$48.8 million (f.o.b., 1984); principal items—citrus, potatoes, metal pipes, pyrites

Iraq

Major industry: crude petroleum 1.8 million b/d; petroleum revenues, $7.0 billion (1986 est.)

Exports: $7.45 billion (f.o.b., 1986 est.); from nonoil receipts, $450 million

Israel

Major industries: food processing, diamond cutting and polishing, textiles and clothing, chemicals, metal products, transport equipment, electrical equipment, miscellaneous machinery, potash mining, high-technology electronics

Exports: $6.3 billion (1985); polished diamonds, citrus and other fruits, textiles and clothing, processed foods, fertilizer and chemical products, electronics; tourism is important source of foreign exchange

Jordan

Major industries: phosphate mining, petroleum refining, cement production, light manufacturing

Exports: $789 million (f.o.b., 1985); fruits and vegetables, phosphates, fertilizers

Kuwait

Major industries: crude petroleum production average for 1986, 1.4 million b/d; petroleum refining (capacity about 0.6 million b/d); other major industries include petrochemicals, retail trade, and manufacturing; water desalination capacity 618 million liters per day (1983 est.)

Exports: $8.0 billion (f.o.b., 1986), of which crude petroleum accounted for about 78%

Lebanon

Major industries: service industries, food processing, textiles, cement, oil refining, chemicals, some metal fabricating

Exports: $482 million (f.o.b., 1985)

Oman

Major industries: crude petroleum production 550,000 b/d (1986)

Exports: $5.0 billion (f.o.b., 1985), mostly petroleum; nonoil consist mostly of reexports, processed copper, and some agricultural goods

Qatar

Major industries: oil production and refining; crude oil production averaged 360,000 b/d (1986); oil revenues accrued $2.6 billion, representing 85% of government revenue (FY86 est.)

Exports: $2.6 billion (f.o.b., 1986), of which petroleum accounted for $2.1 billion

Saudi Arabia

Major industries: crude oil production 5.0 million b/d (1986); oil revenue payments to Saudi Arabian Government, $15 billion (FY86); petroleum refining, basic petrochemicals, cement production and small steel-rolling mill; several other light industries, including factories producing detergents, plastic products, furniture

Exports: $37 billion (f.o.b., 1985); 95% petroleum and petroleum products

Syria

Major industries: textiles, food processing, beverages, tobacco; petroleum—210,000 b/d production (1986), 229,000 b/d refining capacity

Exports: $1.6 billion (f.o.b., 1985); petroleum, textiles and textile products, tobacco, fruits and vegetables, cotton

Turkey

Major industries: textiles, food processing, mining (coal, chromite, copper, boron minerals), steel, petroleum, construction

Exports: $7,958 million (f.o.b., 1985); cotton, tobacco, fruits, nuts, metals, livestock products, textiles, clothing, cement, leather, glass, ceramics

UAE

Exports: $9.8 billion (f.o.b., 1986); $8.3 billion in crude oil, $1.45 billion consisting mostly of gas, reexports, dried fish, dates

Yemen, Arab Rep.

Major industries: small scale production of cotton textiles and leather goods; food processing; handicrafts; fishing; small aluminum products factory; cement

Exports: $9.5 million (f.o.b., 1985); qat, cotton, coffee, hides, vegetables

Yemen, Peo. Dem. Rep.

Major industries: petroleum refinery at Little Aden operates on imported crude

Exports: $316 million (f.o.b. 1985 est.)

Southern Asia

Afghanistan

Major industries: small-scale production of textiles, soap, furniture, shoes, fertilizer, and cement for domestic use; handwoven carpets for export

Exports: $778 million (f.o.b., 1985); mostly fruits and nuts, natural gas, and carpets

Bangladesh

Major industries: jute manufactures, food processing, and cotton textiles

Exports: $934 million (f.o.b., FY85); raw and manufactured jute, leather, tea

Bhutan

Major industries: cement, chemical prod-

continued →

ucts, mining, distilling, food processing, handicrafts

Exports: $15.1 million (FY84/85); agricultural and forestry products, coal

India

Major industries: textiles, food processing, steel, machinery, transportation equipment, cement, jute manufactures

Exports: $8.3 billion (f.o.b., FY85/86); engineering goods, textiles and clothing, tea

Iran

Major industries: crude oil production (2.0 million b/d in 1986) and refining, textiles, cement and other building materials, food processing (particularly sugar refining and vegetable oil production), metal fabricating (steel and copper)

Exports: $7.8 billion (1986 est.); 90% petroleum; also carpets, fruits, nuts, cement

Maldives

Major industries: fishing, tourism, some coconut processing, garment industry, woven mats, shipping, coir (rope)

Exports: $22.8 million (1985)

Nepal

Major industries: small rice, jute, sugar, and oilseed mills; match, cigarette, and brick factories

Exports: $162 million (FY85/86 est.); rice and other food products, jute, timber, manufactured goods

Pakistan

Major industries: cotton textiles, steel, food processing, engineering, chemicals, natural gas

Exports: $3.1 billion (c.i.f., FY86); primarily rice, cotton, and textiles

Sri Lanka

Major industries: processing of rubber, tea, coconuts, and other agricultural commodities; consumer goods manufacture; garment industry

Exports: $1.4 billion (f.o.b., 1985); tea, textiles and garments, petroleum products, coconut, rubber, agricultural products, gems and jewelry, marine products

Southeast Asia

Brunei

Major industry: crude petroleum, liquefied natural gas, construction

Exports: $3.1 billion (1985); 98-99% crude oil, liquefied natural gas, and petroleum products

Burma

Major industries: agricultural processing; textiles and footwear; wood and wood products; petroleum refining; mining of copper, tin, tungsten, iron; construction materials

Exports: $317.27 million (f.o.b., FY85/86); teak and hardwoods, rice, pulses and beans, base metals, ores, marine products, rubber

Cambodia

Major industries: rice milling, fishing, wood and wood products, rubber

Exports: probably less than $10 million (1983 est.); natural rubber, rice, pepper, wood

Indonesia

Major industries: petroleum, textiles, mining, cement, chemical fertilizer production, timber

Exports: $18.6 billion (1986); petroleum and liquefied natural gas, timber, rubber, coffee, tin, animal and vegetable oils, tea, copper

Laos

Major industries: tin mining, timber, green coffee, electric power

Exports: $36 million (f.o.b., 1984 est.); electric power, forest products, tin concentrates; coffee, undeclared exports of opium and tobacco

Malaysia

Major industries: Peninsular Malaysia—rubber and oil palm processing and manufacturing, light manufacturing industry, electronics, tin mining and smelting, logging and processing timber; Sabah—logging, petroleum production; Sarawak—agriculture processing, petroleum production and refining, logging

Exports: $15.4 billion (f.o.b., 1985); natural rubber, palm oil, tin, timber, petroleum, light manufactures

Philippines

Major industries: textiles, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, wood products, food processing, electronics assembly

Exports: $4.6 billion (f.o.b., 1986 est.); coconut products, sugar, logs and lumber, copper concentrates, bananas, garments, nickel, electrical components, gold

Singapore

Major industries: petroleum refining, electronics, oil drilling equipment, rubber processing and rubber products, processed food and beverages, ship repair, entrepot trade, financial services, biotechnology

Exports: $22.8 billion (f.o.b., 1985); manufactured goods, petroleum, rubber, electronics

Thailand

Major industries: textiles and garments, agricultural processing, beverages, tobacco, cement, other light manufacturing; tin and tungsten ore mining; world's second largest tungsten producer and third largest tin producer

Exports: $7.1 billion (f.o.b., 1985); textiles and garments, rice, tapioca, rubber, integrated circuits, corn, gems, sugar, tin, canned and frozen seafood, fruit

Vietnam

Major industries: food processing, textiles, machinebuilding, mining, cement, chemical fertilizer, glass, tires, oil

Exports: $763 million (1984); agricultural and handicraft products, coal, minerals, ores

East Asia

China (PRC)

Major industries: iron, steel, coal, machine building, armaments, textiles, petroleum

continued →

ASIA'S MAJOR INDUSTRIES AND EXPORTS continued

Exports: $31.3 billion (f.o.b., 1985); manu-ctured goods, agricultural products, oil, inerals

Hong Kong

Major industries: textiles and clothing, tourism, electronics, plastics, toys, watches, and clocks

Exports: $30.2 billion (f.o.b., 1985), including $13.5 billion reexports; clothing, plastic articles, textiles, electrical goods, wigs, footwear, light metal manufactures

Japan

Major industries: metallurgical and engineering industries, electrical and electronic industries, textiles, chemicals

Exports: $175.6 billion (f.o.b., 1985); 97% manufactures (including 30% machinery, 25% motor vehicles, 8% consumer electronics

Korea, No.

Major industries: machine building, electric power, chemicals, mining, metallurgy, textiles, food processing

xports: $1.38 billion (1985); minerals, metallurgical products, agricultural products, manufactures

Korea, So.

Major industries: textiles and clothing, footwear, food processing, chemicals, steel, electronics, automobile production, ship building

Exports: $34.8 billion (f.o.b., 1986); textiles and clothing, electrical machinery, footwear, steel, automobiles, ships, fish

Macau

Major industries: textiles, toys, plastic products, furniture

Exports: $901 million (f.o.b., 1985); textiles and clothing

Mongolia

Major industries: processing of animal products; building materials; mining

Exports: livestock, animal products, wool, es, fluorspar, nonferrous metals, minerals

Taiwan

Major industries: textiles, clothing, chemicals, electronics, food processing, plywood, sugar milling, cement, shipbuilding

Exports: $30.4 billion (f.o.b., 1984 est.); 20.5% textiles, 18.8% electrical machinery, 9% general machinery and equipment, 9% telecommunications equipment, 7.4% basic metals and metal products, 5.4% foodstuffs, 2.5% plywood and wood products

Oceania

Australia

Major industries: mining, industrial and transportation equipment, food processing, chemicals

Exports: $22.9 billion (f.o.b., 1985); principal products—wheat, barley, beef, lamb, dairy products, wool, coal, iron ore

Fiji

Major industries: sugar refining, tourism, gold, lumber, small industries

Exports: $240 million (f.o.b., 1985); 70% sugar; also copra

French Polynesia

Major industries: maintenance of French nuclear test base, tourism

Exports: $21 million (1977); 79% coconut products, 14% mother-of-pearl, vanilla

Kiribati

Industry: formerly phosphate production (supply exhausted by mid-1981)

Exports: A$4.10 million (1986 est.); 54% copra, 18% fish; phosphate, formerly 80% of exports, exhausted in 1981

Nauru

Major industries: mining of phosphates, about 2 million tons per year

Exports: $93 million (f.o.b., 1984)

New Caledonia

Industry: nickel mining

Exports: $217.8 million (1983); 95% nickel metal (95%), nickel ore

New Zealand

Major industries: food processing, wood and paper products, textile production, machinery, transport equipment, banking and insurance, tourism

Exports: $5.75 billion (f.o.b., FY ending June 1986); beef, wool, dairy products

Papua New Guinea

Major industries: sawmilling and timber processing, copper mining (Bougainville), fish canning

Exports: $920 million (f.o.b., 1985); gold, copper, coffee, palm oil, logs, cocoa, copra, coconut oil, tea

Solomon Islands

Exports: $70.1 million (f.o.b., 1985); copra, timber, fish, palm oil, seashells and shell products

Tonga

Major industry: tourism

Exports: $7.33 million (1985 est.); coconut oil, vanilla, copra, bananas, taro, vanilla beans, fruits and vegetables

Tuvalu

Major industry: copra

Exports: $1.0 million (1983 est.)

Vanuatu

Major industries: fish-freezing, canneries, tourism

Exports: $18.1 million (1985); 24% copra, 59% frozen fish, meat

Western Samoa

Major industries: timber, tourism, light industry

Exports: $16 million (f.o.b., 1985); copra 43.3%, cocoa 32.3%, timber 2.0%, mineral fuel, bananas

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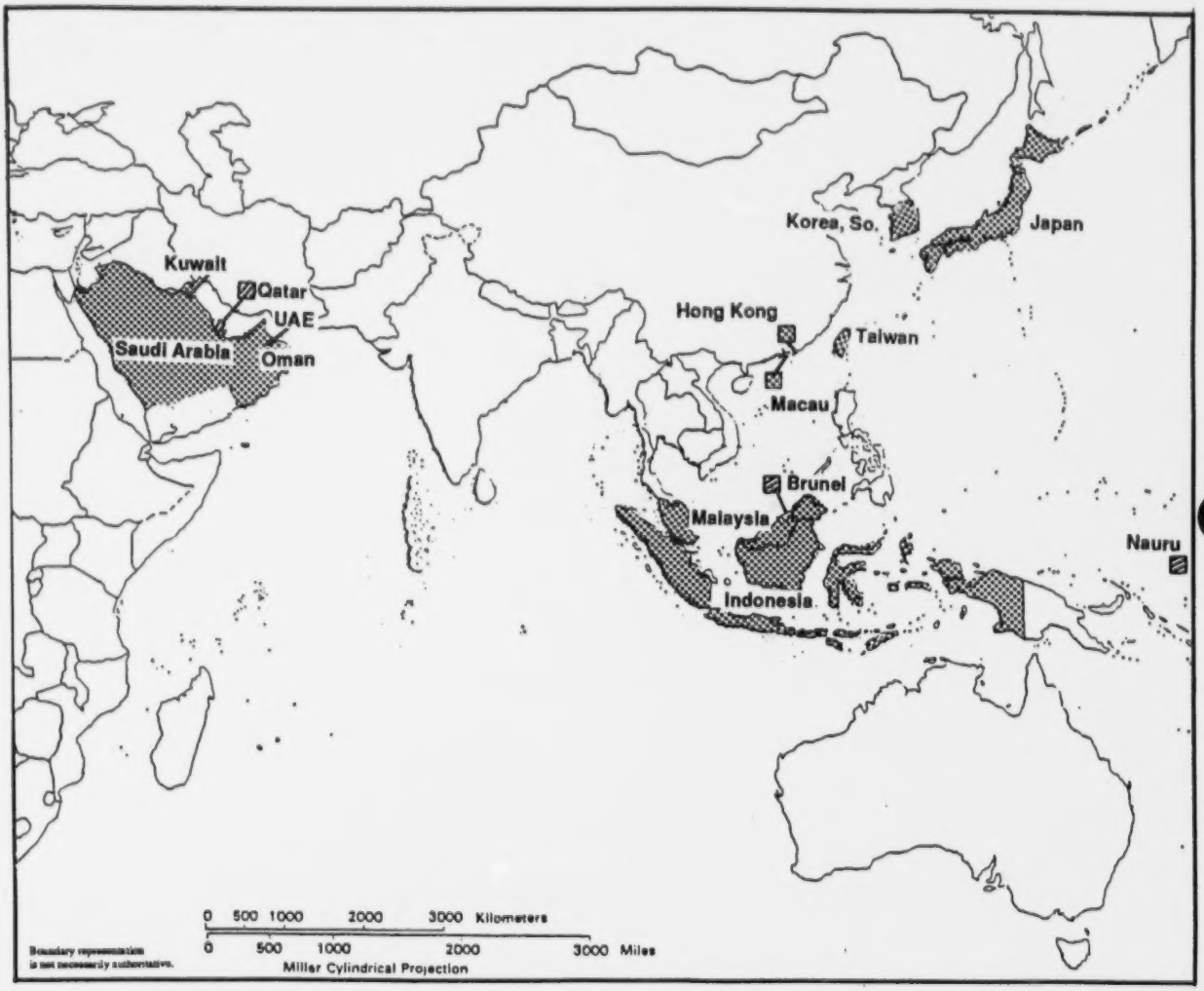
Table constructed from CIA The World Factbook 1987.

THOSE NATIONS EXPORTING MORE THAN THE VALUE OF THEIR IMPORTS, YEAR 1985

More Exports Than Imports

At least twice the dollar value of Exports over Imports



World Eagle map. Data from CIA 1987 The World Factbook.

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THOSE NATIONS IMPORTING MORE THAN THE VALUE OF THEIR EXPORTS, YEAR 1985

More Imports Than Exports

At least twice the dollar value of Imports over Exports.

(Location of Kiribati, Tuvalu, Western Samoa, Tonga, and French Polynesia is approximate.)

World Eagle map. Data from CIA 1987 The World Factbook.

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ASIA'S MAJOR IMPORTS, BY COUNTRY

Western Asia

Bahrain

Imports: $2.8 billion (f.o.b., 1985); nonoil imports $1.4 billion; oil imports $1.0 billion (1985)

Cyprus

Imports: $1,469.7 million (c.i.f., 1985); principal items manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, fuels, food; Turkish sector—$170 million (c.i.f., 1984); principal items—foodstuffs, raw materials, fuels, machinery

Iraq

Imports: $9.5 billion (f.o.b., 1986 est.); 5% from Communist countries (1985)

Israel

Imports: $9.4 billion (f.o.b., 1985); military equipment, rough diamonds, oil, chemicals, machinery, iron and steel, cereals, textiles, vehicles, ships, aircraft

Jordan

Imports: $2,733 million (c.i.f., 1985); crude oil, petroleum, textiles, capital goods, motor vehicles, foodstuffs

Kuwait

Imports: $7.0 billion (f.o.b., 1986)

Lebanon

Imports: $2.2 billion (c.i.f., 1985)

Oman

Imports: $3.4 billion (c.i.f., 1985), machinery, transportation equipment, manufactured goods, food, livestock, lubricants

Qatar

Imports: $1.1 billion (f.o.b., 1986)

Saudi Arabia

Imports: $34 billion (c.i.f., 1985); manufactured goods, transportation equipment, construction materials, and processed food products

Syria

Imports: $3.6 billion (f.o.b., 1985); petroleum, machinery and metal products, textiles, fuels, foodstuffs

Turkey

Imports: $11,344 million (c.i.f., 1985); crude oil, machinery, transport equipment, metals, pharmaceuticals, dyes, plastics, rubber, mineral fuels, fertilizers, chemicals

UAE

Imports: $6.6 billion (f.o.b., 1986); food, consumer and capital goods

Yemen, Arab Rep.

Imports: $1.2 billion (f.o.b., 1985); textiles and other manufactured consumer goods, petroleum products, sugar, grain, flour, other foodstuffs, and cement (one of the worst export/import ratios in the world)

Yemen, Peo. Dem. Rep.

Imports: $762 million (f.o.b., 1985 est.)

Southern Asia

Afghanistan

Imports: $902 million (c.i.f., 1985); mostly food supplies and petroleum products

Bangladesh

Imports: $2.6 billion (c.i.f., FY85); foodgrains, fuels, raw cotton, fertilizer, manufactured products

Bhutan

Imports: total imports $69.4 million (FY84/85); imports from India $61.0 million; textiles, cereals, vehicles, fuels, machinery

India

Imports: $15.0 billion (c.i.f., FY85/86); machinery and transport equipment, petroleum, edible oils, fertilizers

Iran

Imports: $10.0 billion (1986 est.); machinery, military supplies, foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals, technical services, refined oil products

Maldives

Imports: $52.0 million (1985)

Nepal

Imports: $460 million (FY85/86); manufactured consumer goods, fuel, construction materials, fertilizers, food products

Pakistan

Imports: $5.6 billion (f.o.b., FY86); petroleum (crude and products), cooking oil, machinery

Sri Lanka

Imports: $2.0 billion (c.i.f., 1985); petroleum, machinery and equipment, textiles and textile materials, wheat, transport equipment, electrical machinery, sugar, rice

Southeast Asia

Brunei

Imports: $640 million (1985); includes machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, food, beverages, tobacco, and other; most consumer goods imported

Burma

Imports: $602.32 million (f.o.b., FY85/86); machinery and transportation equipment, building materials, oil industry equipment

Cambodia

Imports: probably less than $30 million (1983); international food aid; Soviet bloc economic development aid (post-1979)

Indonesia

Imports: $10.3 billion (c.i.f., 1985); wheat flour, wheat grains, and other cereals and cereal products, textiles, chemical products, iron and steel products, machinery, transport equipment

Laos

Imports: $98 million (c.i.f., 1984 est.); rice and other foodstuffs, petroleum products, machinery, transportation equipment

continued →

ASIA'S MAJOR IMPORTS continued

Malaysia
Imports: $12.3 billion (c.i.f., 1985)

Philippines
Imports: $5.2 billion (f.o.b., 1986 est.); petroleum, industrial equipment, wheat

Singapore
Imports: $26.3 billion (c.i.f., 1985); major retained imports—capital equipment, manufactured goods, petroleum

Thailand
Imports: $9.2 billion (c.i.f., 1985); machinery and transport equipment, fuels and lubricants, base metals, chemicals and fertilizer

Vietnam
Imports: $1,823 million (1984); petroleum, steel products, railroad equipment, chemicals, medicines, raw cotton, fertilizer, grain

East Asia

China (PRC)
Imports: $39.5 billion (f.o.b., 1985); grain, chemical fertilizer, steel, industrial raw materials, machinery, equipment

Hong Kong
Imports: $29.7 billion (c.i.f., 1985)

Japan
Imports: $129.5 billion (c.i.f., 1985); 44% fossil fuels, 25% manufactures, 14% foodstuffs, 16% non-fuel raw materials

Korea, No.
Imports: $1.72 billion (1985); petroleum, machinery and equipment, coking coal, grain

Korea, So.
Imports: $31.2 billion (c.i.f., 1986); machinery, oil, steel, transport equipment, textiles, organic chemicals, grains

Macau
Imports: $772 million (c.i.f., 1985); foodstuffs

Mongolia
Imports: machinery and equipment, petroleum, clothing, building materials, sugar, tea, chemicals

Taiwan
Imports: $21.6 billion (c.i.f., 1984 est.); 25% machinery and equipment, 17.7% crude oil, 11.9% chemical and chemical products, 6.7% basic metals, 6.3% foodstuffs

Oceania

Australia
Imports: $26.0 billion (c.i.f., 1985) principal products—manufactured raw materials, capital equipment, consumer goods

Fiji
Imports: $447 million (c.i.f., 1985); 24% manufactured goods, 20.0% machinery, 16.3% foodstuffs, 16% fuels

French Polynesia
Imports: $419 million (1977); fuels, foodstuffs, equipment

Kiribati
Imports: A$32.64 million (1986 est.); foodstuffs, fuel, transportation equipment

Nauru
Imports: $14 million (c.i.f., 1982); food, fuel, water

New Caledonia
Imports: $350 million (1983); fuels and minerals, machines and electrical equipment

New Zealand
Imports: $6.2 billion (c.i.f., FY ending June 1986); petroleum, cars, trucks, machinery and electrical equipment, iron and steel, petroleum products

Papua New Guinea
Imports: $969 million (f.o.b., 1984); machinery and equipment, fuels and lubricants, food and live animals, chemicals, other manufactured goods

Solomon Islands
Imports: $83.2 million (c.i.f., 1985)

Tonga
Imports: $41.36 million (1985 est.); textiles, food, consumers products, machinery, petroleum, building supplies

Tuvalu
Imports: $2.8 million (1983); food and mineral fuels

Vanuatu
Imports: $52.3 million (1985); 18% food

Western Samoa
Imports: $63 million (c.i.f., 1985); food 30%, manufactured goods 25%, machinery

Table constructed from CIA The World Factbook 1987.

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ASIA'S MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS, BY COUNTRY

Western Asia

Bahrain
Major trade partners: UK, Japan, US, Saudi Arabia

Cyprus
Major trade partners: imports (1984)—12.1% UK, 12% Japan, 10.5% Italy, 8.3% FRG, 5.2% Iraq; exports (1984)—17% UK, 14.1% Lebanon, 11.4% Libya, 7.5% Saudi Arabia, 3.4% USSR; Turkish sector—imports (1984)—46% Turkey, 36% EC, 17% Arab countries; exports (1984)—61% EC, 22% Turkey, 16% Arab countries

Iraq
Major trade partners: exports—France, Italy, Brazil, Japan, Turkey, UK, Spain, USSR, other Communist countries; imports—FRG, Japan, France, Italy, US, UK, Turkey, USSR, other Communist countries (1986)

Israel
Major trade partners: exports—US, UK, FRG, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Italy; imports—US, FRG, UK, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg

Jordan

Kuwait
Major trading partners: exports—Japan, US, FRG, Italy; imports—Japan, FRG, UK, US

Lebanon

Oman
Major trade partners: exports—59% Japan, 15% Korea, 7% Thailand; imports—23% UK, 20% Japan, 16% UAE, 7% FRG (1985)

Qatar

Saudi Arabia
Major trade partners: exports and reexports—Japan 32%, US 6%, Bahrain 5%, Italy 4%; imports—US 21%, Japan 18%, Italy 8%, FRG 8% (1985)

Syria
Major trade partners: exports—Romania, Italy, France, USSR; imports—Iran, FRG, Italy, Libya

Turkey
Major trade partners: (1986) exports—18.2% FRG, 11.7% Iran, 10.7% Iraq, 6.6% Italy, 5.4% US; imports—15.9% FRG, 10.6% US, 8.4% Iraq, 7.7% Italy, 5.6% Japan

UAE
Major trade partners: Japan, EC, US

Yemen, Arab Rep.
Major trade partners: exports (1985)—41% US, 14% PDRY, 12% Japan; imports (1985)—10% Italy, 9% Saudi Arabia, 9% Japan, 8% UK

Yemen, Peo. Dem. Rep.
Major trade partners: 1985 imports mainly from USSR 14%, Australia 9%, UK 7%; exports mainly to Japan 36%, North Yemen 23%, Singapore 10%

Southern Asia

Afghanistan
Major trade partners: exports—mostly USSR and other Eastern bloc countries; imports—mostly USSR and other Eastern bloc countries

Bangladesh
Major trade partners: exports—Middle East 19%, US 18%, Japan 7%, UK 5%, Italy 4.7%; imports—US 13.7%, Western Europe 11.5%, Middle East 11%, Japan 7% (FY85)

Bhutan
Major trade partner: India

India
Major trade partners: US, UK, USSR, Japan

Iran
Major trade partners: exports—Japan, Turkey, Syria, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, France, FRG; imports—FRG, Japan, Turkey, UK, Italy

Maldives
Major trade partners: Japan, Sri Lanka, Thailand

Nepal
Major trade partner: India

Pakistan
Major trade partners: exports—US 10%, Japan 10%, UK 8%; imports—Japan 15%, US 12%, Germany 9% (FY86)

Sri Lanka
Major trade partners: (1985) exports—US (22%), UAR, Iraq, UK, FRG, Singapore, Japan; imports—Japan, Saudi Arabia, India, Singapore, FRG, UK, Iran

Southeast Asia

Brunei
Major trade partners: exports—(crude petroleum and liquefied natural gas) roughly two-thirds to Japan; imports—Singapore 24%, Japan 20%, US 16% (1985)

Burma
Major trade partners: exports—Singapore, Western Europe, China, UK, Japan; imports—Japan, Western Europe, Singapore, UK

Cambodia
Trade partners: Vietnam, USSR, Eastern Europe, Japan, India

Indonesia
Major trade partners: (1984) exports—47% Japan, 21% US, 9% Singapore; i

continued

ASIA'S MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS continued

ports—23% Japan, 18% US, 12% Singapore, 11% Saudi Arabia, 4% FRG

Laos

Major trade partners: imports—Thailand, USSR, Japan, France, Vietnam; exports—Thailand, Malaysia

Malaysia

Major trade partners: exports—25% Japan, 20% Singapore, 14% EC, 13% US; imports—23% Japan, 16% Singapore, 15% US, 14% EC (1985)

Philippines

Major trade partners: (1983) exports—36% US, 20% Japan; imports—23% US, 17% Japan

Singapore

Major trade partners: exports—US, Malaysia, Japan, Hong Kong, Thailand, Australia, FRG; imports—Japan, US, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia

[illegible]land

[illegible]jor trade partners: exports—US, Japan, the Netherlands, Singapore, Malaysia, Hong Kong; imports—Japan, US, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Malaysia, FRG; about 1% or less trade with Communist countries

Vietnam

Major trade partners: exports—USSR, East European countries, Japan, other Asian markets; imports—USSR, East Europe, Japan

East Asia

China (PRC)

Major trade partners: Japan, Hong Kong, US, FRG, Singapore, USSR, Italy, Brazil (1985)

Hong Kong

Major trade partners: exports—31% US, 26% China, 4% Japan, 4% UK, 4% FRG; imports—25% China, 23% Japan, 9% US [illegible]5)

Japan

Major trade partners: exports—37% US, 19% Southeast Asia, 14% Western Europe, 7% Middle East, 9% Communist countries; imports—23% Middle East, 23% Southeast Asia, 20% US, 10% Western Europe, 7% Communist countries

Korea, No.

Major trade partners: total trade turnover $3.10 billion (1985); 65% with Communist countries, 35% with non-Communist countries

Korea, So.

Major trade partners: exports—40% US, 15% Japan; imports—33% Japan, 21% US (1986)

Macau

Major trade partners: exports—32% US, 18% Hong Kong, 10% FRG, 10% France; imports—43% Hong Kong, 21% China (1985)

Mongolia

Major trade partners: nearly all trade with Communist countries (about 80% with USSR); total turnover about $1.0 billion

Taiwan

Major trade partners: exports—49% US, 10% Japan; imports—29% Japan, 23% US, 8.6% Saudi Arabia (1983)

Oceania

Australia

Major trade partners: (1983-84) exports—26% Japan, 11% US, 6% New Zealand, 4% North Korea, 4% Singapore, 3% USSR; imports—22% US, 22% Japan, 7% UK, 6% FRG, 4% New Zealand

Fiji

Major trade partners: Australia, New Zealand, Japan, UK, Singapore, US

French Polynesia

Major trade partners: imports—59% France, 14% US; exports—86% France

Kiribati

Major trade partners: Australia, New Zealand, UK, Japan, US, Papua New Guinea, Fiji

Nauru

Major trade partners: exports—75% Australia and New Zealand; imports—Australia, UK, New Zealand, Japan

New Caledonia

Major trade partners: exports—54.9% France; imports—32.5% France (1980)

New Zealand

Major trade partners: exports—16% Australia, 15% Japan, 15% US, 9% UK (trade year 1982/83); imports—20.5% Japan, 17.2% Australia, 16.5% US, 9.2% UK (1985)

Papua New Guinea

Major trade partners: Australia, UK, Japan

Solomon Islands

Major trade partners: exports—Japan 37%, UK 11%, Australia 3%; imports—Australia 31%, Singapore 16%, Japan 15%, UK 9% (1981)

Tonga

Major trade partners: exports—36% Australia, 34% New Zealand, 14% US; imports 38% New Zealand, 31% Australia, 6% Japan, 5% Fiji (1979)

Tuvalu

Major trade partners: UK, Australia

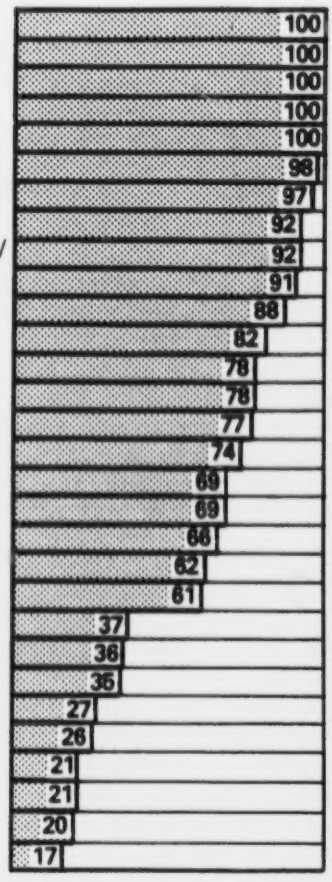
Vanuatu

Western Samoa

Major trade partners: exports—31% FRG, 26% New Zealand, 12% US, 2% Australia; imports—30% US, 28% New Zealand, 10% Australia, 6% UK (1981)

Table constructed from CIA The World Factbook 1987.

1986 U.S. NET IMPORT RELIANCE e/1 OF SELECTED NONFUEL MINERAL MATERIALS AS A PERCENT OF APPARENT CONSUMPTION2



		MAJOR SOURCES (1982-85)
COLUMBIUM	100	Brazil, Canada, Thailand, Nigeria
GRAPHITE	100	Mexico, China, Brazil, Madagascar
MANGANESE	100	Republic of So. Africa, France, Brazil, Gabon
MICA (sheet)	100	India, Belgium, France, Japan
STRONTIUM	100	Mexico, Spain
PLATINUM GROUP	98	Republic of So. Africa, UK, U.S.S.R.
BAUXITE & ALUMINA	97	Australia, Guinea, Jamaica, Suriname
COBALT	92	Zaire, Zambia, Canada, Norway
DIAMOND (Industrial) 3/	92	Republic of So. Africa, UK, Ireland, Bel.-Lux.
TANTALUM	91	Thailand, Brazil, Australia, Malaysia
FLUORSPAR	88	Mexico, Republic of So. Africa, China, Italy
CHROMIUM	82	Rep. of So. Africa, Zimbabwe, Turkey, Yugo.
NICKEL	78	Canada, Australia, Norway, Botswana
POTASH	78	Canada, Israel, German Dem. Rep., U.S.S.R.
TIN	77	Thailand, Brazil, Indonesia, Bolivia
ZINC	74	Canada, Mexico, Peru, Australia
CADMIUM	69	Canada, Australia, Mexico, Fed. Rep. of Ger.
SILVER	69	Canada, Mexico, UK, Peru
BARITE	66	China, Morocco, India, Chile
TUNGSTEN	62	Canada, China, Bolivia, Portugal
ASBESTOS	61	Canada, Republic of So. Africa
IRON ORE	37	Canada, Liberia, Brazil, Venezuela
GYPSUM	36	Canada, Mexico, Spain
SILICON	36	Brazil, Canada, Norway, Venezuela
COPPER	27	Chile, Canada, Peru, Mexico
ALUMINUM	26	Canada, Japan, Ghana, Venezuela
GOLD	21	Canada, Uruguay, Switzerland
IRON & STEEL	21	Euro. Econ. Com., Japan, Canada, Rep. of Korea
LEAD	20	Canada, Mexico, Peru, Australia, Honduras
NITROGEN	17	Canada, U.S.S.R., Trinidad & Tobago, Mexico

e/ Estimated.

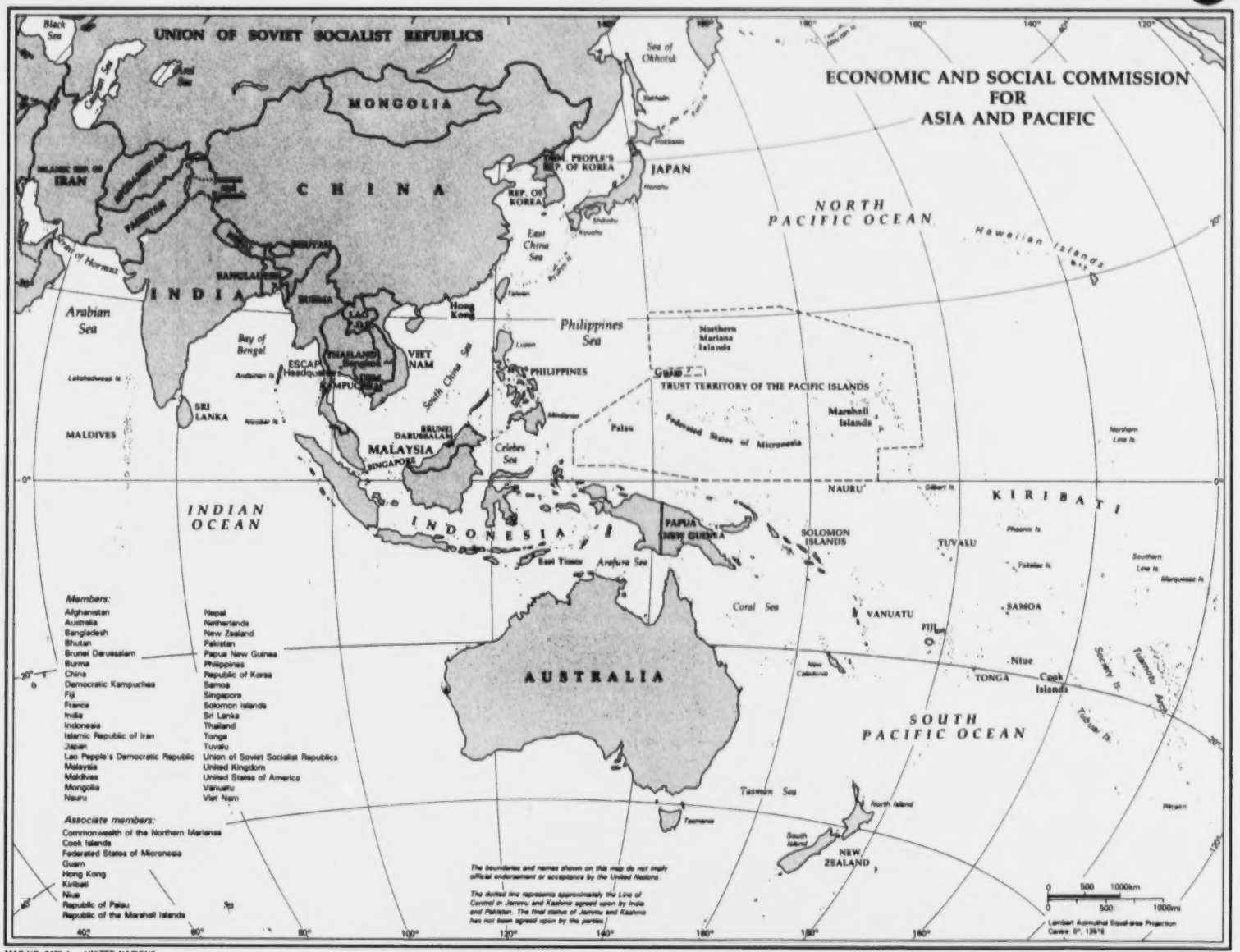
1/ Net import reliance = imports – exports + adjustments for Government and industry stock changes.

2/ Apparent consumption = U.S. primary + secondary production + net import reliance.

3/ Natural stone.

Note:
For a number of minerals, net import reliance data are withheld or incomplete. However, commodities for which sufficient data are available to indicate a significant degree of import dependency include: antimony (China, Republic of South Africa, Bolivia, Mexico), bismuth (Mexico, Peru, United Kingdom, Canada), gallium (Switzerland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom), iodine (Japan, Chile), ilmenite (Australia, Canada, Republic of South Africa), mercury (Spain, Algeria, Japan, Turkey), rhenium (Chile, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy), rutile (Australia, Sierra Leone, Republic of South Africa), and vanadium (Republic of South Africa, European Communities, Canada, Austria).

Source: U.S. Department of the Interior. Bureau of Mines
Mineral Commodity Summaries 1987. P.2.



MAP NO. 3436.1 UNITED NATIONS
APRIL 1987

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The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
The dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan.
The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not been agreed upon by the parties.

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ASIA'S LABOR FORCE DISTRIBUTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES

	Percent in Agriculture	Other Distribution of Labor Force
Western Asia		
Bahrain	5	85% industry & commerce; 5% services; 3% government
Cyprus	21	20% industry; 18% commerce; 19% services
Iraq	50	--
Israel	6	23% industry; 30% public services
Jordan	20	20% manufacturing & mining
Kuwait	--	45% social services; construction 20%
Lebanon	17	75% industry, commerce, services
Oman	80	agriculture and fishing
Qatar	10	70% industry, services, commerce
Saudi Arabia	14	11% industry; 53% services, commerce, government; 20% construction
Syria	32	29% industry & commerce; 39% services
Turkey	59	12% industry & commerce; 28% services
UAE	6	67% industry & commerce; 14% services/ 13% government
Yemen, No.	74	17% industry & commerce; 9% services
Yemen, So.	43.8	28% industry & commerce, 28% services
Southern Asia		
Bhutan	95	--
India	70	19% industry & commerce
Iran	40	33% industry & commerce; 27% services
Maldives	80	fishing, agriculture, and manufacturing
Nepal	93	--
Pakistan	52	13% industry
Sri Lanka	46	29% industry & commerce; 19% services
Southeast Asia		
Burma	66	12% industry
Indonesia	66	23% industry & commerce; 10% services
Laos	76	6% industry
Malaysia	21	18% manufacturing; 14% tourism and trade
Philippines	52	16% industry & commerce; 13% services
Singapore	1	58% industry & commerce; 35% services
Thailand	73	11% industry & commerce; 10% services; 6% government
Vietnam	70	8% industry & commerce
East Asia		
China	74	15% industry & commerce
Japan	9	34% manufacturing; 48% services
Korea, No.	48	--
Korea, So.	30	22% manufacturing & mining; 47% services
Mongolia	52	10% manufacturing
Taiwan	20	41% industry & commerce; 32% services
Oceania		
Australia	6	21% manufacturing & mining; 51% services; 22% government
Fiji	44	--
New Zealand	11%	agriculture & mining; 40% industry & commerce; 47% services & government
Papua New Guinea	75	8% industry & commerce; 2% services
Solomon Islands	32	18% industry & commerce; 32% services
Tonga	51	22% services
Western Samoa	67	--

-- Not available.

World Eagle table. Data from The 1988 World Almanac.

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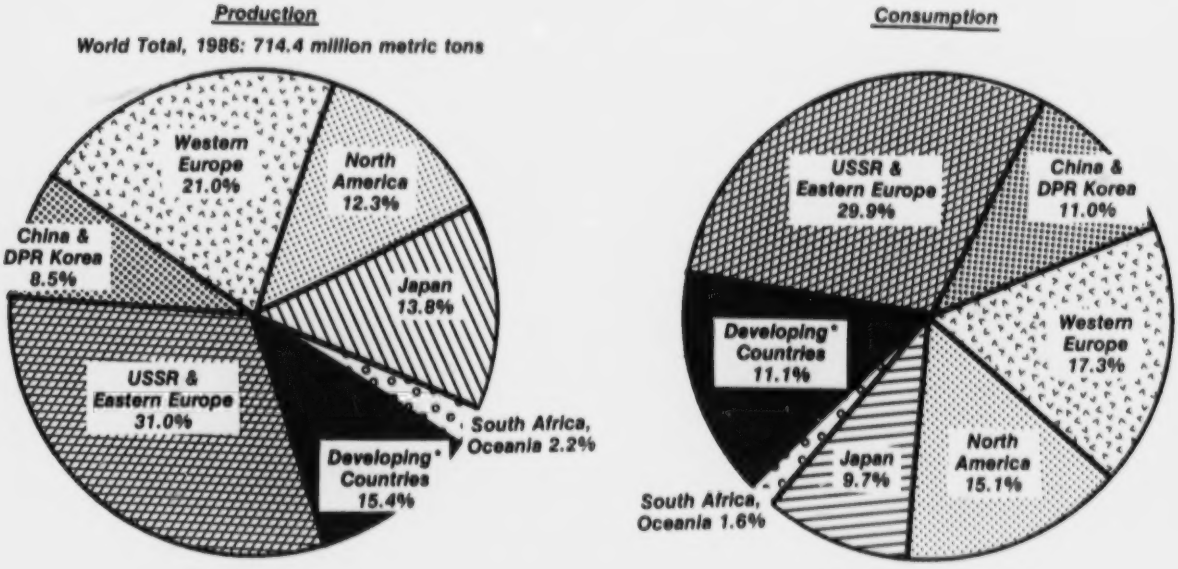
EIGHT ASIAN NATIONS PRODUCED OVER A QUARTER OF THE WORLD'S STEEL IN 1986



*Developing Countries Totals consist of:	Production		Consumption
	5.2%	Latin America	4.3%
	0.8	Africa, except South Africa and Middle East	3.6
	5.1	Asia, except Japan, China, DPR Korea	7.5

The Major Steel-Producing Countries, 1986

million metric tons crude steel production

	1986			1986	
	Rank	Tonnage		Rank	Tonnage
USSR	1	160.5	South Africa	19	8.9
Japan	2	98.3	German Dem Rep	20	7.9
United States	3	73.8	Mexico	21	7.2
China	4	51.9	Australia	22	6.7
FR Germany	5	37.1	Turkey	23	5.9
Italy	6	22.9	Taiwan (ROC)	24	5.5
Brazil	7	21.2	Netherlands	25	5.3
France	8	17.9	Sweden	26	4.7
Poland	9	17.2	Yugoslavia	27	4.5
Czechoslovakia	10	15.1	Austria	28	4.3
United Kingdom	11	14.7	Hungary	29	3.7
Republic of Korea	12	14.6	Luxemburg	30	3.7
Romania	13	14.3	Venezuela	31	3.4
Canada	14	14.1	Argentina	32	3.2
India	15	12.2	Bulgaria	33	2.8
Spain	16	12.0	Finland	34	2.6
Belgium	17	9.7	Other countries		17.9
DPR Korea (E)	18	9.0	WORLD TOTAL		714.4

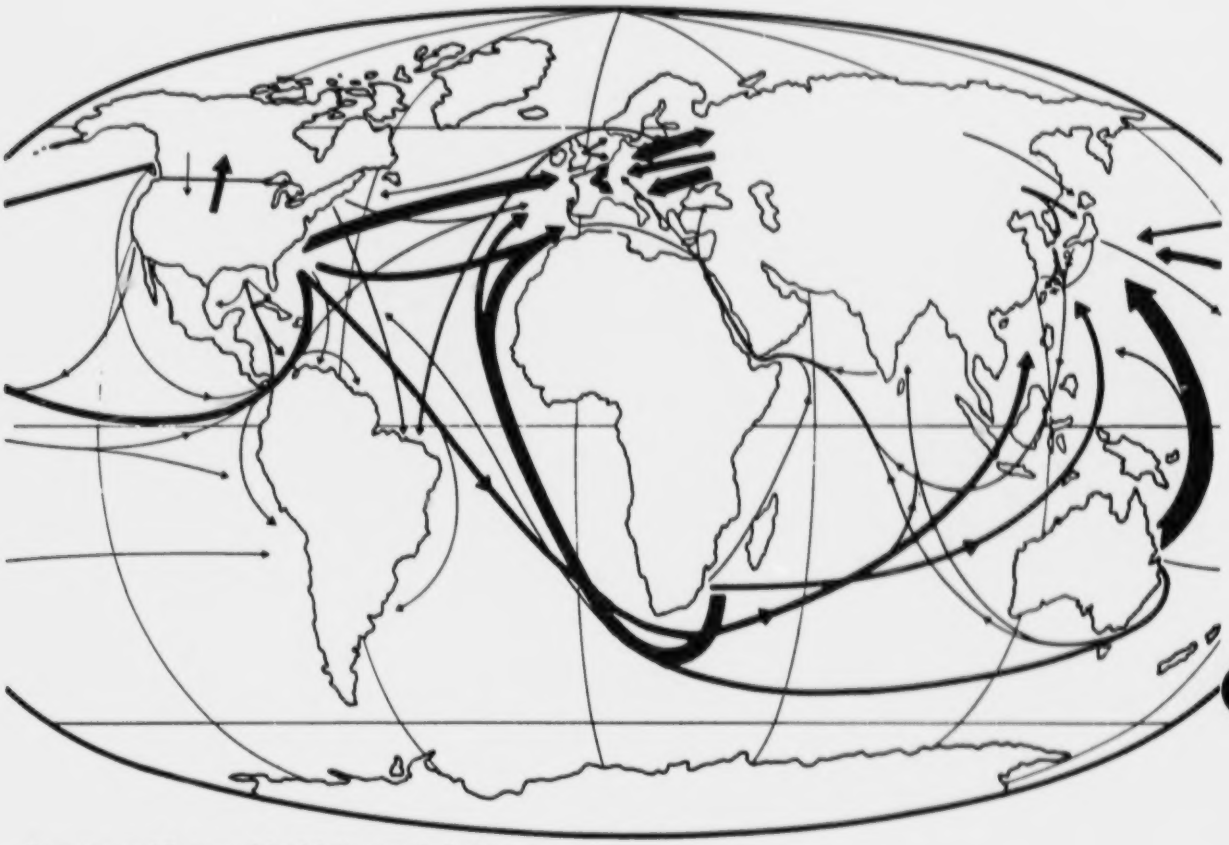
The table lists all countries producing more than two million tons in 1986.

Total for Eight Asian Nations Listed: 204.1 mmt (28.6%)

Source of data: International Iron and Steel Institute. 1987.

INTERNATIONAL COAL FLOW, 1984

Australia Provides 22.4% of World's Coal Exports
Japan Takes 26.0% of World's Coal Imports



Department of Energy advised that arrows indicate origin and destination but not necessarily specific routes.

Major Exporters of World's 1984 International Coal Flow:

Australia	22.4%
Poland	13.9
South Africa	9.9
USSR	8.2
Canada	7.4
West Germany	5.5
USA	23.6

90.9% of World Total

Major Importers of World's 1984 International Coal Flow:

Far East and Oceania	
Japan	26.0%
Korea, South	4.0
Other	5.5
France	7.0
Italy	6.1
Canada	6.0
Belg. & Luxembourg	4.3
USSR	4.1
Netherlands	3.9

66.9% of World Total

Source: U.S. Department of Energy. International Energy Annual, 1985. Pp. 66-67.

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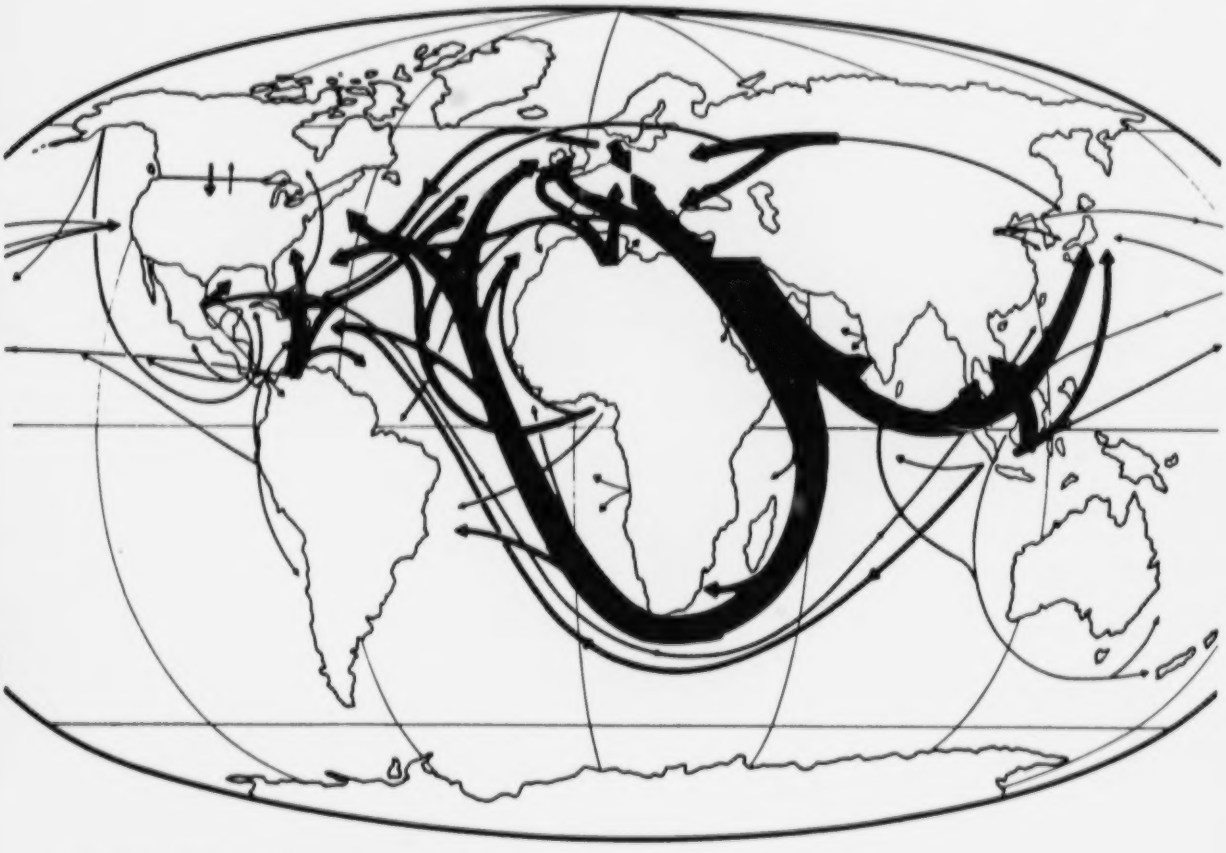
INTERNATIONAL CRUDE OIL FLOW 1984

Japan a Dominant User of World Oil Exports



Department of Energy advised that arrows indicate origin and destination but not necessarily specific routes.

Major Importers of World's 1984 International Crude Oil Flow

Far East and Oceania	
Japan	15.2%
Other	11.8%
Western Europe	
Atlantic Ocean and North Sea Region	20.9%
Mediterranean Sea Region	14.4%
Eastern Europe	8.7%
United States	14.5%
	85.5% of WORLD TOTAL

Source: U.S. Department of Energy, International Energy Annual, 1985, Pp. 36-37.

CEMENT PRODUCTION IN ASIA HAS RISEN SHARPLY

(All types of hydraulic cements used in construction)

A Key Indicator of Construction

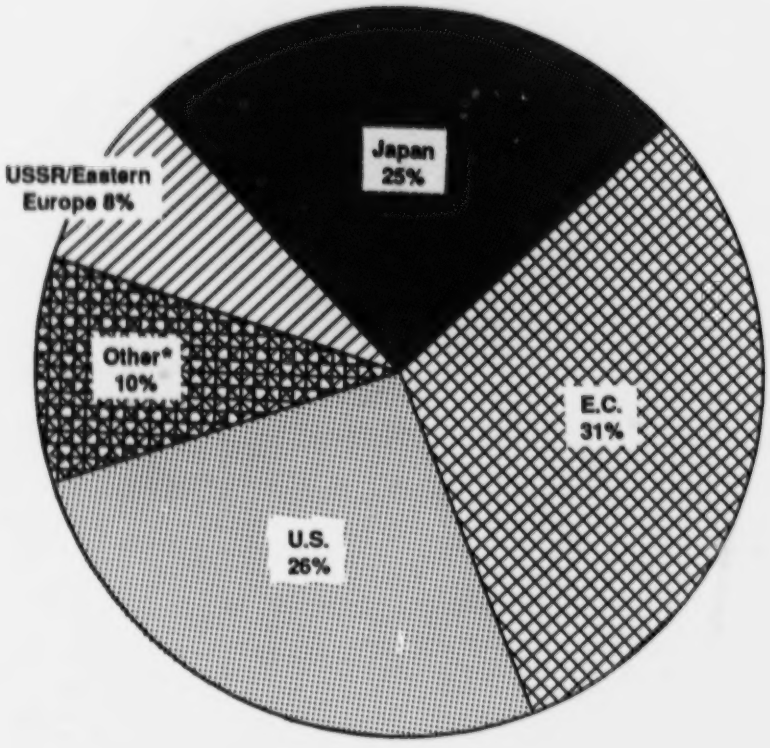
	million metric tons		
	1960	1985	Percentage Increase
CHINA	12.0	142.46	1,187.2
TURKEY	2.04	17.16	841.2
Mexico	3.09	20.00	647.2
Brazil	4.74	20.43	431.0
Cuba	0.80	3.20	400.0
INDIA	7.84	30.89	394.0
Yugoslavia	2.40	9.03	376.3
JAPAN	22.54	71.94	319.2
USSR	45.52	131.0	287.8
Eastern Europe	22.9	58.0	253.3
Canada	5.34	9.93	86.0
OECD	186.0	342.0	83.9
European Community	79.0	123.0	55.7
U.S.	56.06	72.58	29.5

World Eagle table. Data from Central Intelligence Agency. 1986 Handbook of Economic Statistics. P. 183.

JAPAN PRODUCES ONE-QUARTER OF THE WORLD'S AUTOMOBILES

--- Up from 1% in 1960 ---

In 1950 U.S. had 76%
In 1960 Japan had 1%
U.S. had 52%
In 1985 Japan had 25%
U.S. had 26%



Estimated Total for 1985: 31.0 million units

* Included in category Other: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, India, South Korea, Mexico

E.C. - European Community

World Eagle chart based on CIA 1986 Handbook of Economic Statistics, p.19. 1950 figure from Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association of the United States, Inc. MVMA Motor Vehicle Facts & Figures 1986, p.28.

RAILROADS, HIGHWAYS AND AIRFIELDS

	Total Railroads in km	Total Highways in km	Total Number of Airfields
Western Asia			
Bahrain	none	250	3
Cyprus	none	10,780	15
Iraq	2,200	20,800	107
Israel	516	4,500	56
Jordan	817	6,332	21
Kuwait	none	2,600	9
Lebanon	378	7,370	10
Oman	none	16,900	124
Qatar	none	840	4
Saudi Arabia	886	67,000	202
Syria	1,543	16,939	99
Turkey	8,193	49,615	122
UAE	none	2,000	39
Yemen, No.	none	4,000	20
Yemen, So.	none	5,600	41
Southern Asia			
Afghanistan	10	21,000	42
Bangladesh	2,892	7,240	18
Bhutan	none	1,304	2
India	61,850	1,633,300	346
Iran	4,601	85,000	171
Maldives	none	10	2
Nepal	52	5,958	38
Pakistan	10,097	101,315	117
Sri Lanka	1,866	66,176	14
Southeast Asia			
Brunei	13	1,090	3
Burma	4,353	27,000	89
Cambodia	612	13,351	26
Indonesia	6,964	119,500	436
Laos	–	27,527	64
Malaysia	1,815	31,600	126
Philippines	378	156,000	319
Singapore	38	2,597	6
Thailand	3,940	44,534	131
Vietnam	2,943	85,000	217
East Asia			
China	52,500	930,000	325
Hong Kong	35	1,160	2
Japan	21,387	1,113,388	180
Korea, No.	4,535	20,280	–
Korea, So.	3,106	62,936	125
Macau	–	42	none
Mongolia	1,748	47,600	32
Taiwan	1,075	18,800	41
Oceania			
Australia	40,661	837,872	1,014
Fiji	644	3,300	27
French Polynesia	none	600	41
Kiribati	none	640	21
Nauru	none	27	1
New Caledonia	none	5,448	29
New Zealand	4,716	92,648	205
Papua New Guinea	none	19,200	551
Solomon Islands	none	2,100	24
Tonga	none	198	4
Tuvalu	none	8	1
Vanuatu	none	1,027	31
Western Samoa	none	2,042	4

– Data not available.

Data for this table from CIA 1987 The World Factbook.

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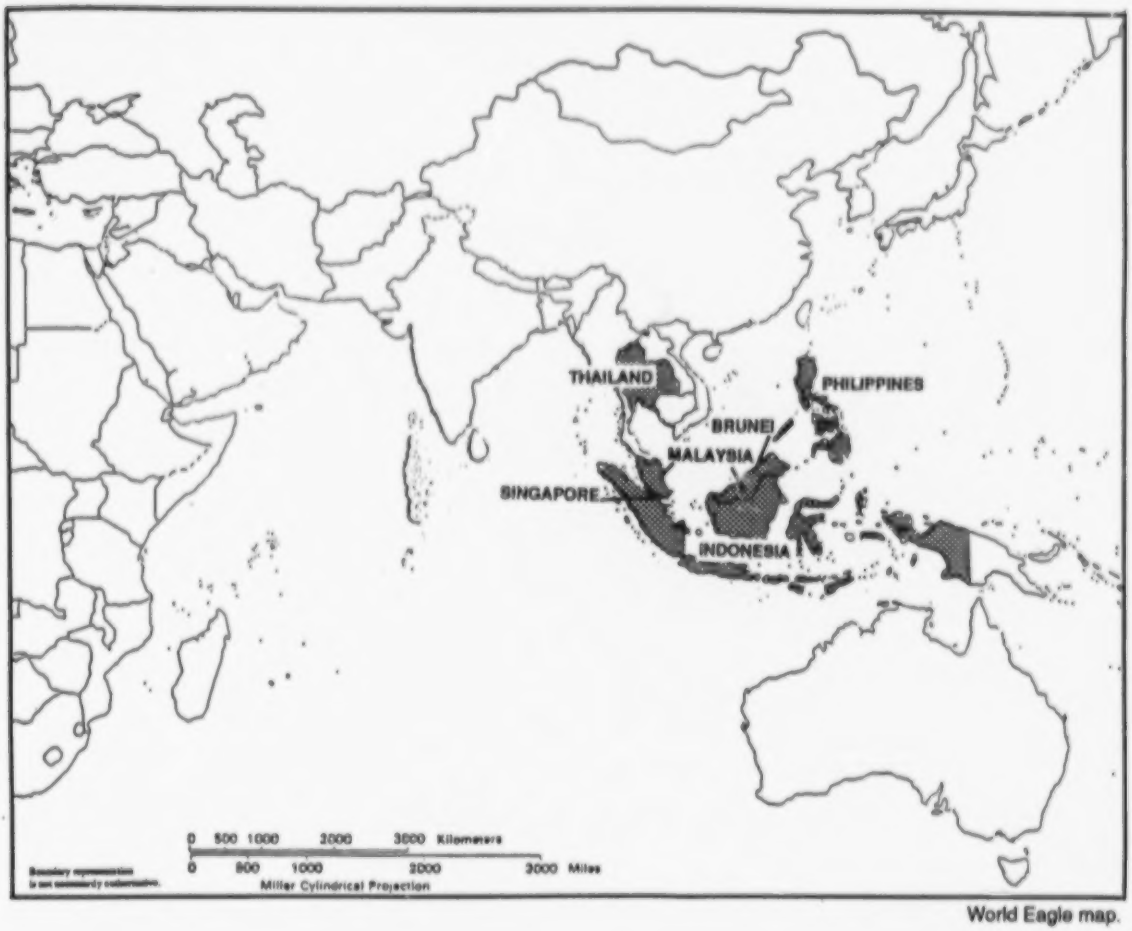
ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS (ASEAN)



World Eagle map.

ASEAN was formed in 1967 to promote political and economic cooperation among the non-communist states of the region. At the Secretariat in Jakarta, nine permanent committees work in the areas of trade, transportation, communications, agriculture, science, finance, and culture

Member nations in 1987:

Brunei	**Malaysia**	**Singapore**
Indonesia	**Philippines**	**Thailand**

ASEAN is the United States' fifth largest trading partner, after the EC, Canada, Japan, and Mexico. Total 1985 U.S.-ASEAN trade was about $23.5 billion, or 11% of overall U.S. trade with developing countries. Principal U.S. exports to ASEAN are capital goods, transportation equipment, chemicals, and agricultural products. The United States imports 90% of its natural rubber, 38% of its tin, as well as petroleum, sugar, palm oil, textiles, and electronics products and components from the region.

The United States is the largest investor in the Philippines, Malaysia, and Singapore and ranks second to Japan in Indonesia and Thailand.

U.S. Department of State. Background Notes, April 1986. ASEAN.

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MILITARY PERSONNEL, SELECTED COUNTRIES

	Army	Navy	Air Force
Afghanistan	45,000	——	5,000
Australia	32,116	15,553	22,787
Burma	170,000	7,000	9,000
Cambodia	——	35,000 armed forces	——
China	2,100,000	350,000	490,000
India	1,100,000	47,000	113,000
Indonesia	216,000	38,000	27,000
Japan	155,000	44,000	44,000
Korea, No.	750,000	35,000	55,000
Korea, So.	520,000	25,000	33,000
Pakistan	450,000	13,000	17,600
Philippines	70,000	26,000	17,000
Taiwan	270,000	38,000 39,000 Marines	77,000
Thailand	166,000	42,000	48,000
Vietnam	1,000,000	40,000	15,000 100,000 Air Defence Force

Data from Far Eastern Economic Review's Asia 1987 Yearbook. Pp.15-27.

RELATIVE BURDEN OF MILITARY EXPENDITURES, 1984

ME/GNP* (%)	GNP PER CAPITA (1983 dollars)					
	Under $200	$200-499	$500-999	$1,000-2,999	$3,000-9,999	$10,000 and over
10% and over	Cambodia† Laos		Yemen (Aden) Egypt Yemen (Sanaa)	Iraq Korea, North Syria Jordan Nicaragua Mongolia†	Oman Israel Saudia Arabia Libya Soviet Union	Qatar
5-9.99%	Ethiopia	Cape Verde† China Vietnam† Zambia Somalia	Angola Lesotho Zimbabwe El Salvador	Lebanon† Peru Taiwan	Bulgaria Greece Iran Germany, E.	United Arab Emirates United States
2-4.99%	Burma Burkina Faso Equatorial Guinea† Guinea-Bissau† Mali	Pakistan Afghanistan† Mauritania† Mozambique† India Burundi Kenya Tanzania Guinea† Senegal Madagascar Indonesia Benin Togo Liberia Rwanda† Sudan	Morocco Guyana Honduras Thailand Botswana† Bolivia	Cuba Korea, South Turkey Albania† South Africa Chile Malaysia Argentina Yugoslavia Portugal Tunisia Uruguay Algeria Congo Suriname Panama	Czechoslovakia Poland Singapore United Kingdom Romania France Hungary Bahrain Netherlands Belgium Australia Italy Trinidad and Tobago Spain Gabon	Kuwait Germany, West Sweden Norway Denmark Canada Switzerland
1-1.99%	Bangladesh Malawi Chad Nepal	Central African Republic† Haiti Sri Lanka Sao Tome & Principe† Zaire Uganda	Cameroon Papua New Guinea Nigeria Swaziland Ivory Coast Philippines	Guatemala Paraguay Ecuador Colombia Fiji Dominican Republic Costa Rica	New Zealand Ireland Venezuela Cyprus Austria	Finland
Under 1%		Niger Sierra Leone The Gambia†		Brazil Jamaica Mexico Mauritius	Barbados Malta Ghana	Japan Luxembourg Iceland

Source: Table 1

* Countries are listed within blocks in descending order of ME/GNP.

† Ranking is based on a rough approximation of one or more variables for which 1984 data or reliable estimates are not available.

* World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers

The usual measure of military "burden" for the world has remained steady since 1982. This measure, the ratio of military spending to GNP, (ME/GNP) has stood at 6.0% for the world since 1982, except for a small dip to 5.9% in 1984. The ratio for the developed countries also varied between 5.9 and 6.0% in 1982-1985. (Main Statistical Table I and, for 1985 estimates, Statistical Notes).

The burden ratio for the developing countries dropped after peaking in 1982-1983. The ratio dropped from 6.2% in those years to 6.0% in 1984 and an estimated 5.9% in 1985. The drop reflects the slight decline of their military spending compared to an average GNP growth of 2.0% in 1982-85. Declining ratios occurred mainly in Africa, East Asia, and Latin America.

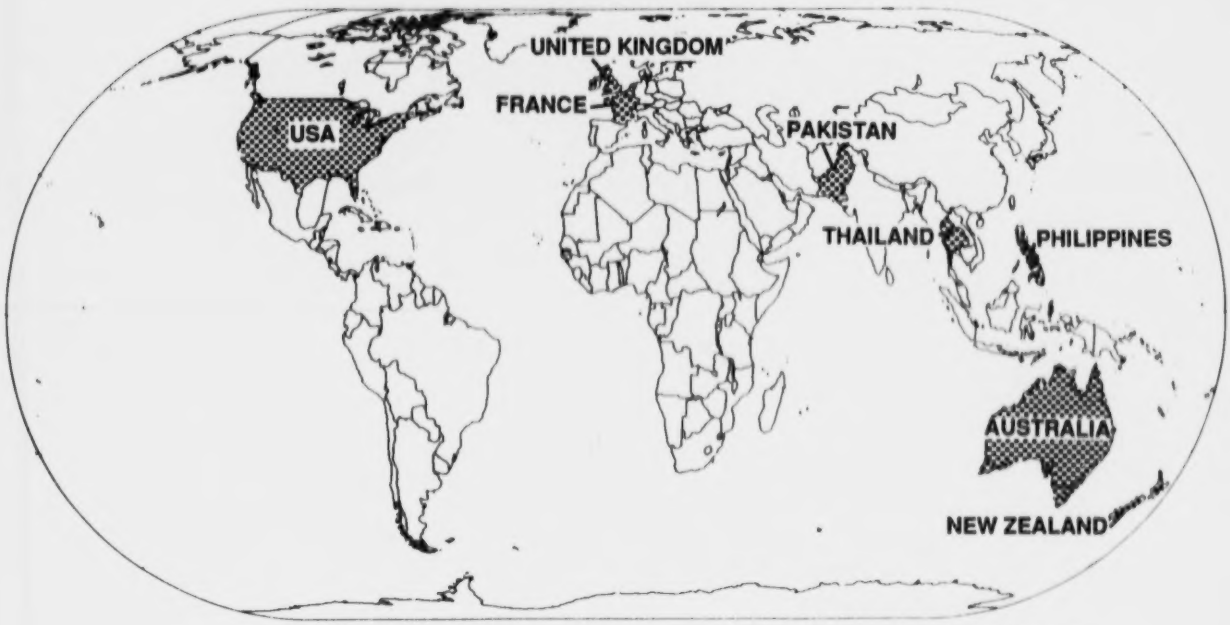
In 1984, the Middle East, Warsaw Pact, and North America had the highest burdens in terms of ME/GNP which stood at 15.6%, 10.7% and 6.0% respectively.

The burden ratio varies widely among countries, irrespective of income. This can be seen in the above chart, which shows all countries ranked simultaneously in terms of both the burden ratio and GNP per capita in 1984. A trend toward a lower average burden ratio among countries is suggested by a comparison of the similar chart for 1983 in WMEAT* 1985 with the above chart, which shows fewer countries in the top two ME/GNP classes in 1984.

*** 1985 edition of source cited below.**

Source: United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers 1986. Pp.4&5.

SOUTHEAST ASIA TREATY ORGANIZATION (SEATO)



World Eagle map.

SEATO was formed as a result of a collective defense pact signed in Manila September 8, 1954 by

Australia	**Philippines**
France	**Thailand**
New Zealand	**United Kingdom**
Pakistan	**USA**

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ASPECTS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS

Western Asia

Bahrain

Type: traditional monarchy; independent since 1971

Legal system: based on Islamic law and English common law; constitution went into effect in December 1973

Branches: Amir rules with help of a Cabinet led by Prime Minister; Amir dissolved the National Assembly in August 1975 and suspended the constitutional provision for election of the Assembly; independent judiciary

Cyprus

Type: republic; a disaggregation of the two ethnic communities inhabiting the island began after the outbreak of communal strife in 1963; this separation was further solidified following the Turkish invasion of the island in July 1974, which gave the Turkish Cypriots de facto control in the north; Greek Cypriots control the only internationally recognized government; on 15 November 1983 Turkish Cypriot President Rauf Denktash declared independence and the formation of a Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, which has been recognized only by Turkey; both sides publicly call for the resolution of intercommunal differences and creation of a new federal system of government

Legal system: based on common law, with civil law modifications; negotiations to create the basis for a new or revised constitution to govern the island and relations between Greek and Turkish Cypriots have been held intermittently

Branches: currently the Government of Cyprus has effective authority over only the Greek Cypriot community; headed by President of the Republic and comprising Council of Ministers, House of Representatives, and Supreme Court; Turkish Cypriots declared their own constitution and governing bodies within the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus in 1975; state renamed Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus in 1983; new constitution for the Turkish sector passed by referendum in May 1985

Iraq

Type: republic

Legal system: based on Islamic law in special religious courts, civil law system elsewhere; provisional constitution adopted in 1968; judicial review was suspended; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: Ba'th Party of Iraq has been in power since 1968 coup; unicameral legislature (National Assembly)

Israel

Type: republic

Legal system: mixture of English common law, British Mandatory regulations, and, in personal area, Jewish, Christian, and Muslim legal systems; commercial matters regulated substantially by codes adopted since 1948; no formal constitution; some of the functions of a constitution are filled by the Declaration of Establishment (1948), the basic laws of the Knesset (legislature)—relating to the Knesset, Israeli lands, the president, the government—and the Israel citizenship law; no judicial review of legislative acts; in December 1985 Israel informed the UN Secretariat that it would no longer accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: President has largely ceremonial functions, except for the authority to decide which political leader should try to form a ruling coalition following an election or the fall of a previous government; executive power vested in Cabinet; unicameral parliament (Knesset) of 120 members elected under a system of proportional representation; legislation provides fundamental laws in absence of a written constitution; two distinct court systems (secular and religious)

Jordan

Type: constitutional monarchy

Legal system: based on Islamic law and French codes; constitution adopted 1952; judicial review of legislative acts in a specially provided High Tribunal; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: King holds balance of power; Prime Minister exercises executive authority in name of King; Cabinet appointed by King and responsible to parliament; bicameral parliament with House of Representatives, dissolved by King in February 1976, and reconvened in January 1984, following national elections; Senate last appointed by King in January 1984; secular court system based on differing legal systems of the former Transjordan and Palestine; law Western in concept and structure; Sharia (religious) courts for Muslims, and religious community council courts for non-Muslim communities; desert police carry out quasi-judicial functions in desert areas

Kuwait

Type: nominal constitutional monarchy

Legal system: civil law system with Islamic law significant in personal matters; constitution took effect in 1963; popularly elected 50-man National Assembly (the 15 cabinet members can also vote) reinstated in March 1981 after being suspended in 1976, but in July 1986 parliament dissolved by the Amir; judicial review of legislative acts not yet determined; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: Council of Ministers; legislature—National Assembly

Lebanon

Type: republic

Legal system: mixture of Ottoman law, canon law, and civil law; constitution mandated in 1926; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: power lies with the President, who is elected by unicameral legislature (National Assembly); Cabinet appointed by President, approved by legislature; independent secular courts on French pattern; religious courts for matters of marriage, divorce, inheritance, etc.; by custom, the President is a Maronite Christian, the Prime Minister is a Sunni Muslim, and the president of the legislature is a Shi'a Muslim; each of nine religious communities are represented in the legislature in proportion to their national numerical strength

Oman

Type: absolute monarchy; independent, with residual UK influence

Legal system: based on English common law and Islamic law; no constitution; ultimate appeal to the Sultan; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

continued →

Branches: executive—Sultan, who appoints 45-member State Consultative Assembly to advise him; judicial—traditional Islamic judges and a nascent civil court system

Qatar

Type: traditional monarchy; independence declared in 1971

Legal system: discretionary system of law controlled by the ruler, although civil codes are being implemented; Islamic law is significant in personal matters; a constitution was promulgated in 1970

Branches: executive—Amir and Council of Ministers; legislature—State Advisory Council

Saudi Arabia

Type: monarchy

Legal system: based on Islamic law, several secular codes have been introduced; commercial disputes handled by special committees; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: King rules in consultation with royal family and Council of Ministers

Syria

Type: republic; under leftwing military regime since March 1963

Legal system: based on Islamic law and civil law system; special religious courts; constitution promulgated in 1973; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive powers vested in President and Council of Ministers; power rests in unicameral legislative (People's Council); seat of power is the Ba'th Party Regional (Syrian) Command

Turkey

Type: republican parliamentary democracy

Legal system: derived from various continental legal systems; constitution adopted in November 1982; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: executive—President empowered to call new elections, promulgate laws (elected for a seven-year term); unicameral legislature (400-member Grand National Assembly); independent judiciary

UAE

Type: federation; constitution signed December 1971, which delegated specified powers to the UAE central government and reserved other powers to member shaykhdoms

Legal system: secular codes are being introduced by the UAE Government and in several member shaykhdoms; Islamic law remains influential

Branches: executive—Supreme Council of Rulers (seven members), from which a President and Vice President are elected; Prime Minister and Council of Ministers; unicameral legislature—Federal National Council; judicial—Union Supreme Court

Yemen, Arab Rep.

Type: republic; military regime assumed power in June 1974

Legal system: based on Turkish law, Islamic law, and local customary law; first constitution promulgated December 1970, suspended June 1974; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: President, Prime Minister, Cabinet; People's Constituent Assembly

Yemen, Peo. Dem. Rep.

Type: republic

Legal system: based on Islamic law (for personal matters) and English common law (for commercial matters); highest judicial organ, Federal High Court, interprets constitution and determines disputes between states

Branches: unicameral legislature (People's Assembly); Supreme Cabinet

Southern Asia

Afghanistan

Type: Communist regime backed by multidivisional Soviet force

Legal system: not established; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: Revolutionary Council acts as legislature and final court of appeal; Chairman of Council acts as chief of state; Cabinet and judiciary responsible to Council; Presidium chosen by Council has full authority when Council not in session; Loya Jirga (Grand National Assembly) supposed to convene eventually and approve permanent constitution

Bangladesh

Type: republic; martial law lifted 10 November 1986

Legal system: civilian legal system suspended; traditionally based on English common law; constitution adopted December 1972, amended January 1975 to more authoritarian presidential system, and changed by proclamation in April 1977 to reflect Islamic character of nation; further change, by proclamation in December 1978, provided for the appointment of the Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister, and other Cabinet-rank ministers and defined the powers of the President

Branches: constitution provides for unicameral legislature (Parliament), strong President; independent judiciary; President has substantial control over the judiciary

Bhutan

Type: monarchy; special treaty relationship with India

Legal system: based on Indian law and English common law; in 1907 the monarch assumed full power—no written constitution or bill of rights; in 1968-69 a separate judiciary that provided for local, district, and national courts with appellate jurisdiction was established; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: appointed ministers; 150-member indirectly elected National Assembly consisting of 110 village elders or heads of family, 10 monastic representatives, and 30 senior government administrators

India

Type: federal republic

continued

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution adopted 1950; limited judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: bicameral parliament (Council of States, House of the People); relatively independent judiciary

Iran

Type: theocratic republic

Legal system: the new constitution codifies Islamic principles of government

Branches: Ayatollah ol-Ozma Ruhollah Khomeini, the leader of the revolution, provides general guidance for the government, which is divided into executive, unicameral legislature (Islamic Consultative Assembly), and judicial branches

Maldives

Type: republic

Legal system: based on Islamic law with admixtures of English common law primarily in commercial matters; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: popularly elected unicameral national legislature, People's Council (members elected for five-year terms); elected President, chief executive; appointed Chief Justice responsible for administration of Islamic law

Nepal

Type: nominally a constitutional monarchy; King Birendra exercises autocratic control over multitiered panchayat system of government

Legal system: based on Hindu legal concepts and English common law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: Council of Ministers appointed by the King; Rastriya Panchayat (National Assembly; 112 directly elected, 28 appointed by King)

Pakistan

Type: parliamentary with strong executive, federal republic

Legal system: based on English common law but gradually being transformed to correspond to Koranic injunction; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations; President Zia's government has established Islamic Sharia courts paralleling the secular courts and has introduced Koranic punishments for criminal offenses; martial law courts abolished 30 December 1985, and all cases, including those concerning national security, now require due process

Sri Lanka

Type: republic

Legal system: a highly complex mixture of English common law, Roman-Dutch, Muslim, and customary law; new constitution 7 September 1978 reinstituted a strong, independent judiciary; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: the 1978 constitution established a strong presidential form of government under J. R. Jayewardene, who had been Prime Minister since his party's election victory in July 1977; Jayewardene was elected to a second term in October 1982 and will serve until 1989 regardless of whether Parliament is dissolved; the current Parliament was extended until August 1989 by a national referendum held in December 1982

Southeast Asia

Brunei

Type: constitutional sultanate; became a sovereign state and fully independent from United Kingdom on 1 January 1984

Legal system: based on Islamic law; constitution promulgated by the Sultan in 1959

Branches: chief of state is Sultan (advised by appointed Privy Council), who appoints Executive Council and Legislative Council

Burma

Type: republic

Legal system: People's Justice system and People's Courts instituted under 1974 constitution; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: Council of State rules through a Council of Ministers; National Assembly (Pyithu Hluttaw or People's Congress) has legislative power

Cambodia

Type: PRK is Communist; CGDK is nationalist coalition of one Communist and two non-Communist factions

Legal system: no information

Branches: PRK—unicameral legislature (National Assembly); highest authority of the land is technically the Council of State, whose chairman serves as the country's president; Council of Ministers oversees implementation of party policies—chairman is equivalent of premier

Indonesia

Type: republic

Legal system: based on Roman-Dutch law, substantially modified by indigenous concepts and by new criminal procedures code; constitution of 1945 is legal basis of government; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive headed by President who is chief of state and head of Cabinet; Cabinet selected by President; unicameral legislature (DPR or House of Representatives) of 460 members (96 appointed, 364 elected); second body (MPR or People's Consultative Assembly) of 920 members includes the legislature and 460 other members (chosen by several processes, but not directly elected); MPR elects President and Vice President and theoretically determines national policy; judicial, Supreme Court is highest court

Laos

Type: Communist state

Legal system: based on civil law system; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: President; 37-member Supreme People's Council; Cabinet; Cabinet is totally Communist but Council contains a few nominal neutralists and

continued

non-Communists; National Congress of People's Representatives established the current government structure in December 1975

Malaysia

Type: Federation of Malaysia formed 9 July 1963, constitutional monarchy nominally headed by Paramount Ruler (King), a bicameral Parliament consisting of a 58-member Senate and a 154-member House of Representatives; Peninsular Malaysian states—hereditary rulers in all but Penang and Melaka where Governors appointed by Malaysian Government, powers of state governments limited by federal constitution; Sabah—self-governing state, holds 16 seats in House of Representatives with foreign affairs, defense, internal security, and other powers delegated to federal government; Sarawak—self-governing state within Malaysia in which it holds 24 seats in House of Representatives with foreign affairs, defense, and internal security, and other powers delegated to federal government

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution came into force 1963; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court at request of Supreme Head of the Federation; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: nine state rulers alternate as Paramount Ruler for five-year terms; locus of executive power vested in Prime Minister and Cabinet, who are responsible to bicameral Parliament (Senate, House of Representatives); Peninsular Malaysia—executive branches of 11 states vary in detail but are similar in design with a Chief Minister, appointed by hereditary ruler or Governor, heads an executive council (cabinet), which is responsible to an elected, unicameral legislature; Sarawak and Sabah—executive branch headed by Governor appointed by central government, largely ceremonial role; executive power exercised by Chief Minister who heads parliamentary cabinet responsible to unicameral legislature; judiciary part of Malaysian judicial system

Philippines

Type: republic

Legal system: based on Spanish, Islamic, and Anglo-American law; new constitution passed 1987; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: constitution provides for a bicameral legislature and a presidential form of government with a directly elected President and Vice President; judicial branch headed by Supreme Court with descending authority in a three-tiered system of local, regional trial, and intermediate appellate courts

Singapore

Type: republic within Commonwealth

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution based on preindependence State of Singapore constitution; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: ceremonial President; executive power exercised by Prime Minister and Cabinet responsible to unicameral legislature (Parliament)

Thailand

Type: constitutional monarchy

Legal system: based on civil law system, with influences of common law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: King is head of state with nominal powers; bicameral legislature (National Assembly—Senate appointed by King, elected House of Representatives); judiciary relatively independent except in important political subversion cases

Vietnam

Type: Communist state

Legal system: based on Communist legal theory and French civil law system

Branches: unicameral legislature (National Assembly); highest authority of the land is technically the Council of State, whose chairman serves as the country's President; Council of Ministers oversees implementation of party policies—chairman is equivalent of premier

East Asia

China (PRC)

Type: Communist state; real authority lies with Communist Party's Politburo; the National People's Congress, in theory the highest organ of government, usually ratifies the party's programs; the State Council actually directs the government

Legal system: a complex amalgam of custom and statute, largely criminal; little ostensible development of uniform code of administrative and civil law; highest judicial organ is Supreme People's Court, which reviews lower court decisions; laws and legal procedure subordinate to priorities of party policy; regime has attempted to write civil and Communist codes; new legal codes in effect since 1 January 1980; party and state constitutions revised in September and November 1982, respectively; continuing efforts are being made to improve civil and commercial law

Branches: control is exercised by Chinese Communist Party, through State Council, which supervises ministries, commissions, bureaus, etc., all technically under the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress

Hong Kong

Type: British colony; scheduled to revert to China in 1997

Legal system: English common law

Branches: Governor assisted by advisory Executive Council, legislates with advice and consent of Legislative Council; Executive Council composed of governor, four ex-officio senior officials, and 11 nominated members; Legislative Council composed of governor, three ex-officio members, 10 official members, 22 appointed unofficial members and 24 unofficial members elected indirectly by functional constituencies and by an electoral college; Urban Council, consisting of 15 elected members and 15 appointed by Governor, responsible for health, recreation, and resettlement in urban areas; Regional Council (established 1 April 1986), comprising 12 directly elected members, 9 indirectly elected, 12 appointed, and 3 ex officio, has similar responsibilities in nonurban areas; independent judiciary

Japan

Type: constitutional monarchy

Legal system: civil law system with English-American influence; constitution

continued

promulgated in 1946; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: Emperor is symbol of state; executive power is vested in Cabinet appointed by the Prime Minister, chosen by the lower house of the bicameral, elective legislature—Diet (House of Councilors, House of Representatives); judiciary is independent

Korea, No.

Type: Communist state; one-man rule

Legal system: based on German civil law system with Japanese influences and Communist legal theory; constitution adopted 1948 and revised 1972; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: Supreme People's Assembly theoretically supervises legislative and judicial functions; State Administration Council (cabinet) oversees ministerial operations

Korea, So.

Type: republic; power centralized in a strong executive

Legal system: combines elements of continental European civil law systems, Anglo-American law, and Chinese classical thought; constitution approved 1980; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: unicameral legislature (National Assembly), judiciary

Macau

Type: Chinese territory under Portuguese administration

Legal system: Portuguese civil law system

Branches: Governor assisted by five Secretaries-Adjunct (all appointed by President of Portugal), 17-member Legislative Assembly (five appointed by Governor, six elected by universal suffrage, six elected by various groups and associations)

Mongolia

Type: Communist state

Legal system: blend of Russian, Chinese, and Turkish systems of law; new constitution adopted 1960; no constitutional provision for judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive—Council of Ministers; legislative—unicameral People's Great Hural; judicial—court system; Supreme Court elected by People's Great Hural

Taiwan

Type: one-party presidential regime; the new political organizations bill (due to be passed in early 1987) will permit legal formation of new political parties

Legal system: based on civil law system; constitution adopted 1946, though 1948 amendments set most of the constitution aside; martial law (declared in 1949) was lifted in early 1987; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: five independent branches (executive, legislative, judicial, plus traditional Chinese functions of examination and control), dominated by executive branch; President and Vice President elected by National Assembly

Oceania

Australia

Type: federal parliamentary state recognizing Elizabeth II as sovereign or head of state

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution adopted 1900; High Court has jurisdiction over cases involving interpretation of the constitution; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: bicameral legislature (Federal Parliament—Senate and House of Representatives); Prime Minister and Cabinet responsible to House; independent judiciary

Fiji

Legal system: based on British system

Type: independent parliamentary state within Commonwealth; Elizabeth II recognized as chief of state

Branches: executive—Prime Minister and Cabinet; legislative—52-member House of Representatives; 22-member appointed Senate; judicial—Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, Magistrate's Courts

French Polynesia

Type: overseas territory of France

Legal system: based on French; lower and higher courts

Branches: 30-member Territorial Assembly, popularly elected; five-member Council of Government, elected by Assembly; popular election of two deputies to National Assembly and one senator to Senate in Paris

Kiribati

Type: republic

Branches: unicameral legislature—National Assembly (comprised of 36 elected members and one nominated representative of the Banaban community); nationally elected President

Nauru

Type: republic

Branches: President elected from and by Parliament for an unfixed term; popularly elected 18-member unicameral legislature (Parliament); four-member Cabinet to assist the President appointed by him from Parliament members

New Caledonia

Type: French overseas territory; represented in French parliament by two deputies and one senator

Legal system: French law

Branches: administered by High Commissioner, responsible to French Ministry for Overseas France and Council of Government; 46-seat Territorial Assembly

New Zealand

Type: independent state within Commonwealth, recognizing Elizabeth II as head of state

continued ↗

Legal system: based on English law, with special land legislation and land courts for Maoris; constitution consists of various documents, including certain acts of the UK and New Zealand Parliaments; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: unicameral legislature (97-member House of Representatives, commonly called Parliament); Cabinet responsible to Parliament; three-level court system (magistrates and courts, Supreme Court, and Court of Appeal)

Papua New Guinea

Type: independent parliamentary state within Commonwealth recognizing Elizabeth II as head of state

Legal system: based on English common law

Branches: executive—National Executive Council; legislature—House of Assembly (109 members); judiciary—court system consists of Supreme Court of Papua New Guinea and various inferior courts (district courts, local courts, children's courts, wardens' courts)

Solomon Islands

Type: independent parliamentary state within Commonwealth

Legal system: a High Court plus Magistrates Courts; also a system of native courts throughout the islands

Branches: executive authority in Governor General; unicameral legislature (38-member National Parliament)

Tonga

Type: constitutional monarchy within the Commonwealth

Legal system: based on English law

Branches: executive—King, Cabinet, and Privy Council; unicameral legislature—Legislative Assembly composed of seven nobles elected by their peers, seven elected representatives of the people, eight Ministers of the Crown; the King appoints one of the seven nobles to be the speaker; judiciary—Supreme Court, Magistrate's Court, Land Court

Tuvalu

Type: independent state, special member of the Commonwealth

Branches: executive—Prime Minister and Cabinet; unicameral legislature—12-member House of Parliament; judicial—High Court, 8 island courts with limited jurisdication

Vanuatu

Type: republic, formerly Anglo-French condominium of New Hebrides, independent 30 July 1980

Legal system: unified system being created from former dual French and British systems

Branch: unicameral legislature (39-member Parliament), elected November 1983

Western Samoa

Type: constitutional monarchy under native chief

Legal system: based on English common law and local customs; constitution came into effect upon independence in 1962; judicial review of legislative acts with respect to fundamental rights of the citizen; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: Head of State and Executive Council; unicameral legislature (47-member Legislative Assembly); Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, Land and Titles Court, village courts

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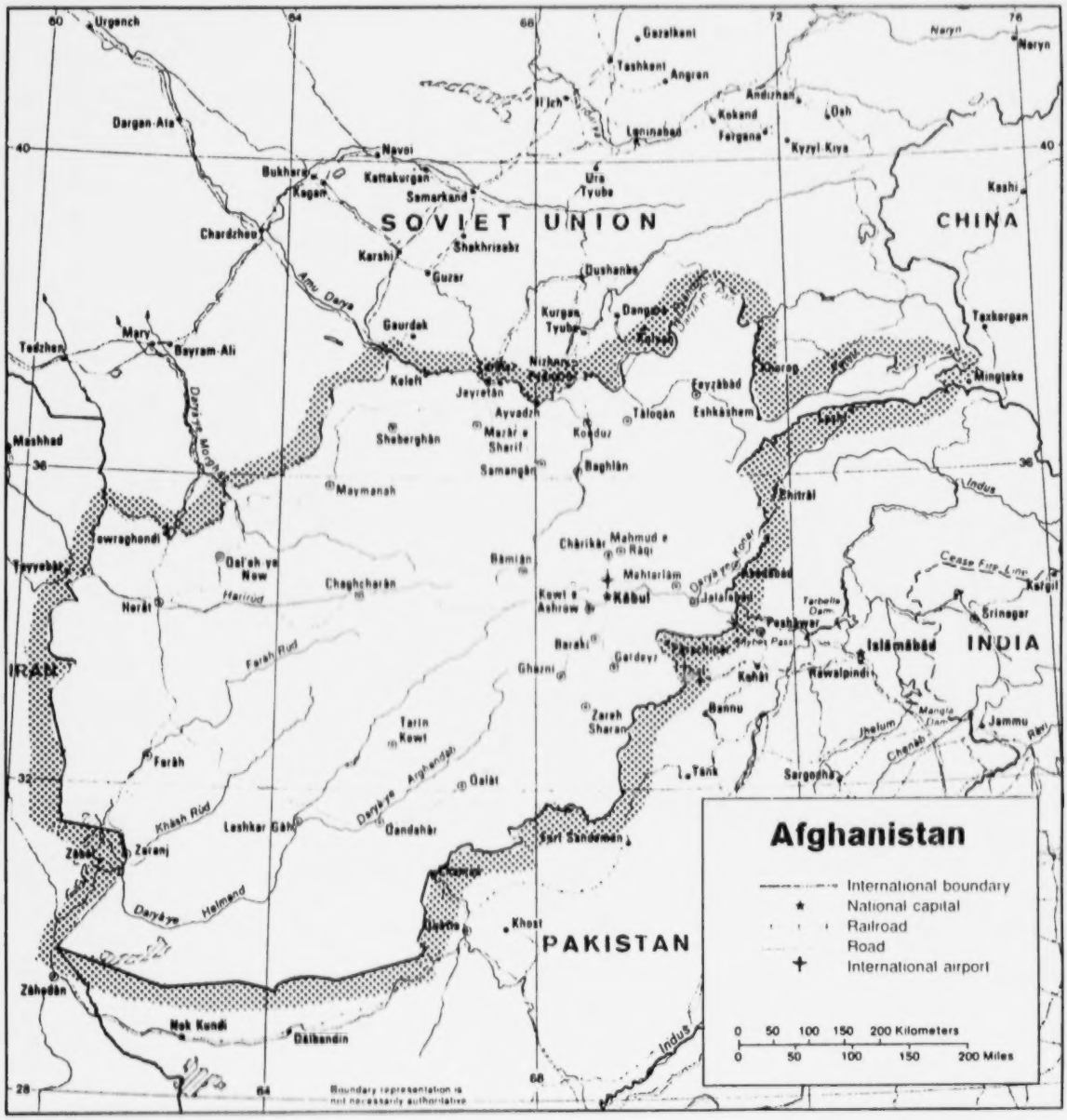
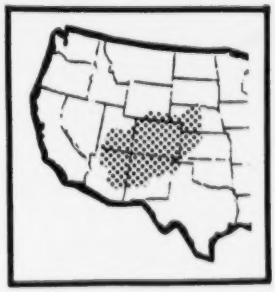
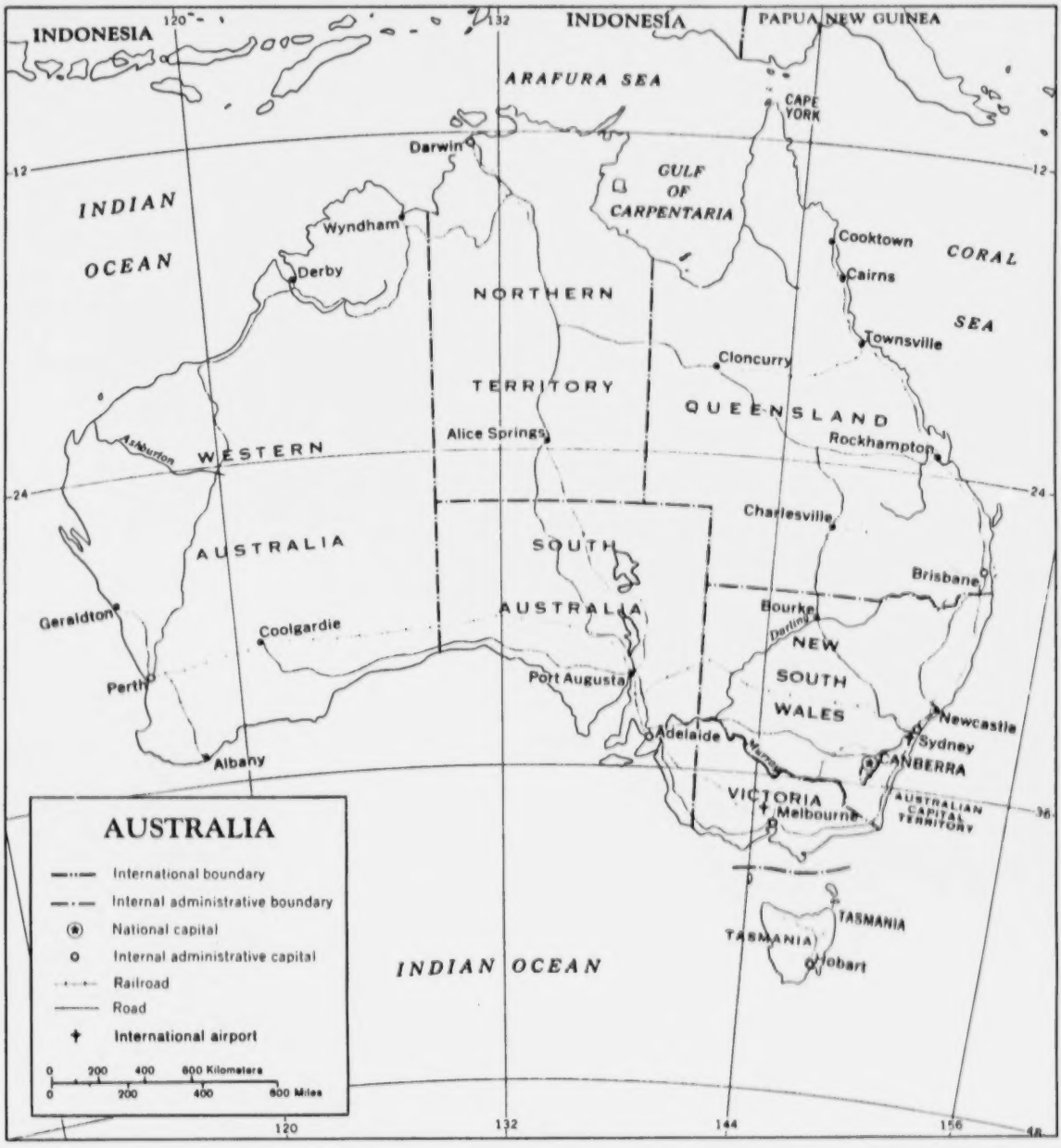
Table constructed from CIA The World Factbook 1987.

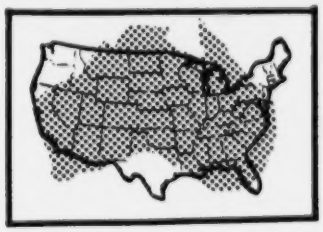


DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF AFGHANISTAN

***AREA**: 250,000 sq mi 647,500 sq km*
***POPULATION**: 14,200,000 (est'd for July'87)*
***CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY**: Kabul*
(2,000,000 est'd 1982)
***GNP**: ----*

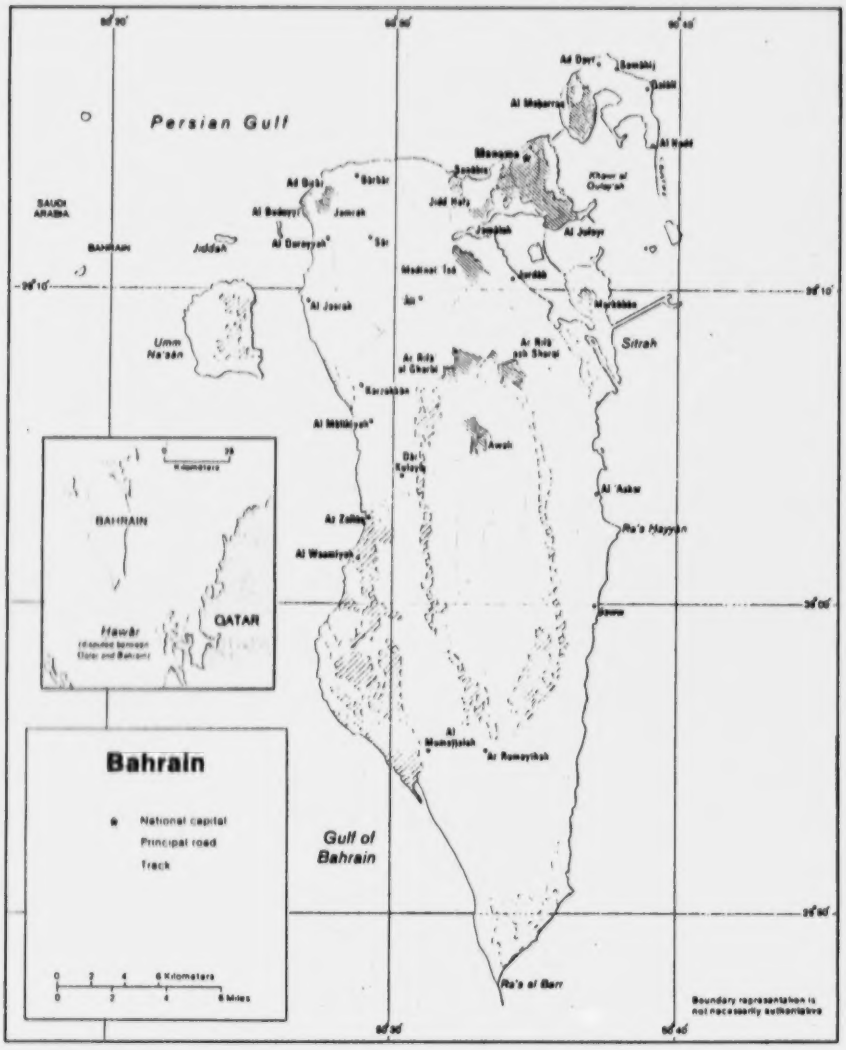






COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

***AREA**: 2,967,893 sq mi 7,686,850 sq km*
***POPULATION** : 16,200,000 (est'd for July'87)*
***LARGEST CITY**: Sydney*
(3,332,600 est'd 1983)
***GNP**:$10,840 per capita, 1985 (US$)*



STATE OF BAHRAIN

***AREA**: 239 sq mi 620 sq km*
***POPULATION**: 400,(000 (est'd for July'87)*
***CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY**: Manama*
(121,986 cen.1981)
***GNP**: $9,560 per capita, 1985 (US$)*

Bahrain:	**239 sq mi**
	620 sq km
Rhode Island:	**1,214 sq mi**
	3,144 sq km

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

***AREA**: 55,598 sq mi 144,000 sq km*
***POPULATION**: 107,100,000 (est'd for July'87)*
***CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY**: Dhaka*
(3,500,000 met.est'd 1984)
***GNP**: $150 per capita, 1985 (US$)*

ASIA TODAY
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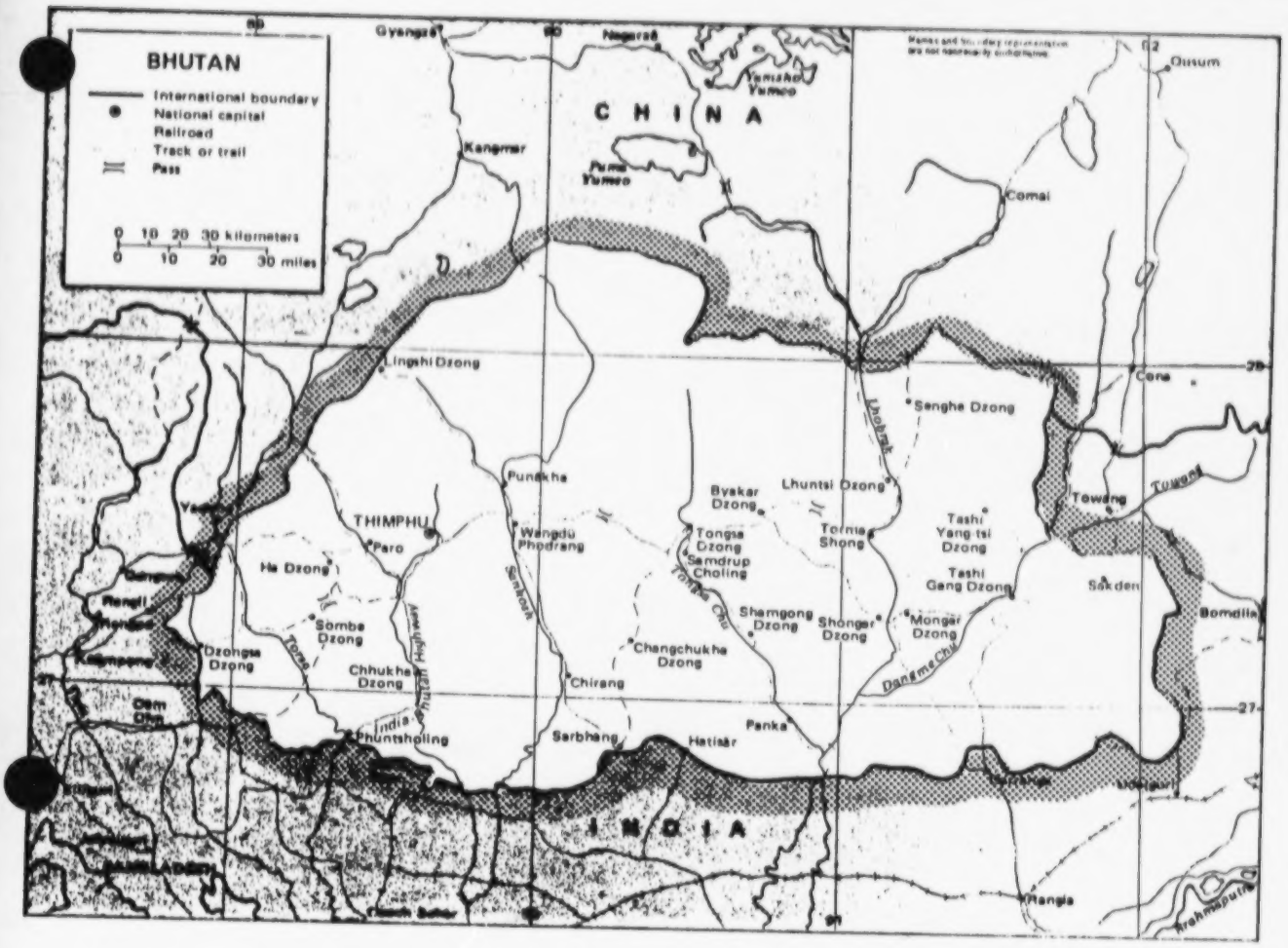
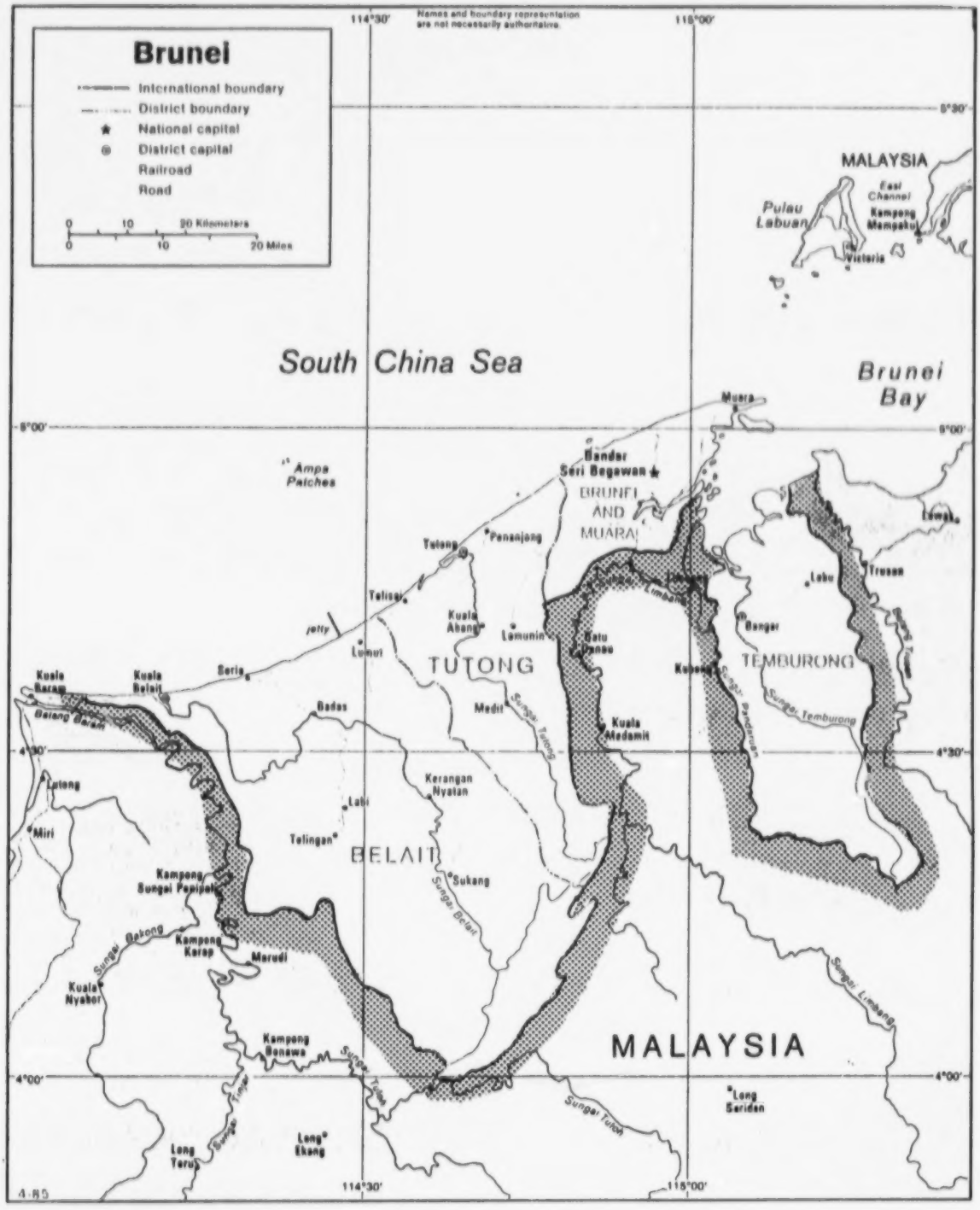


KINGDOM OF BHUTAN

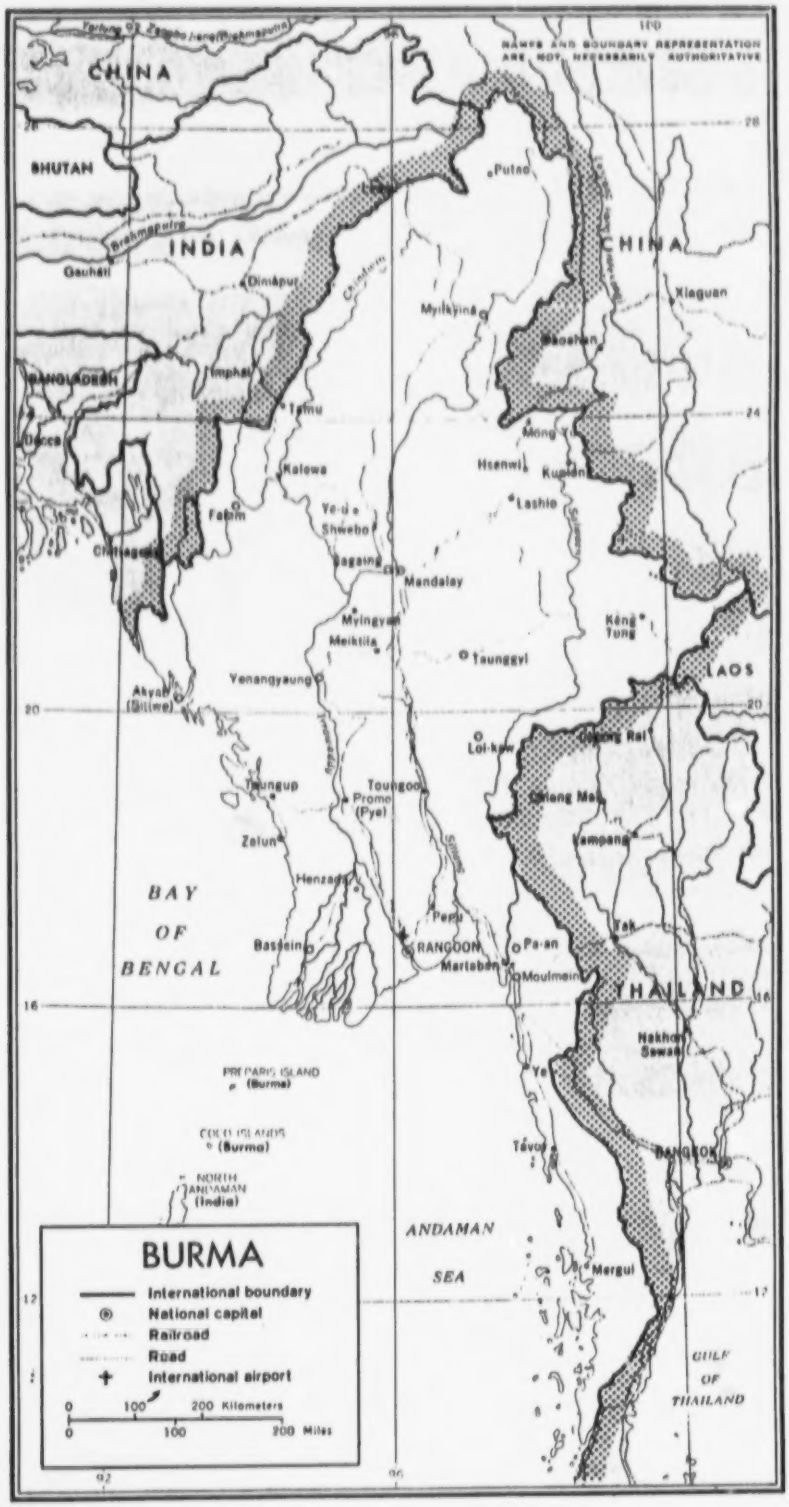
AREA: *18,147 sq mi* *47,000 sq km*
POPULATION: *1,500,000 (est'd for July'87)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Thimphu*
(20,000 est'd 1985)
GNP: *$160 per capita, 1985 (US$)*



STATE OF BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

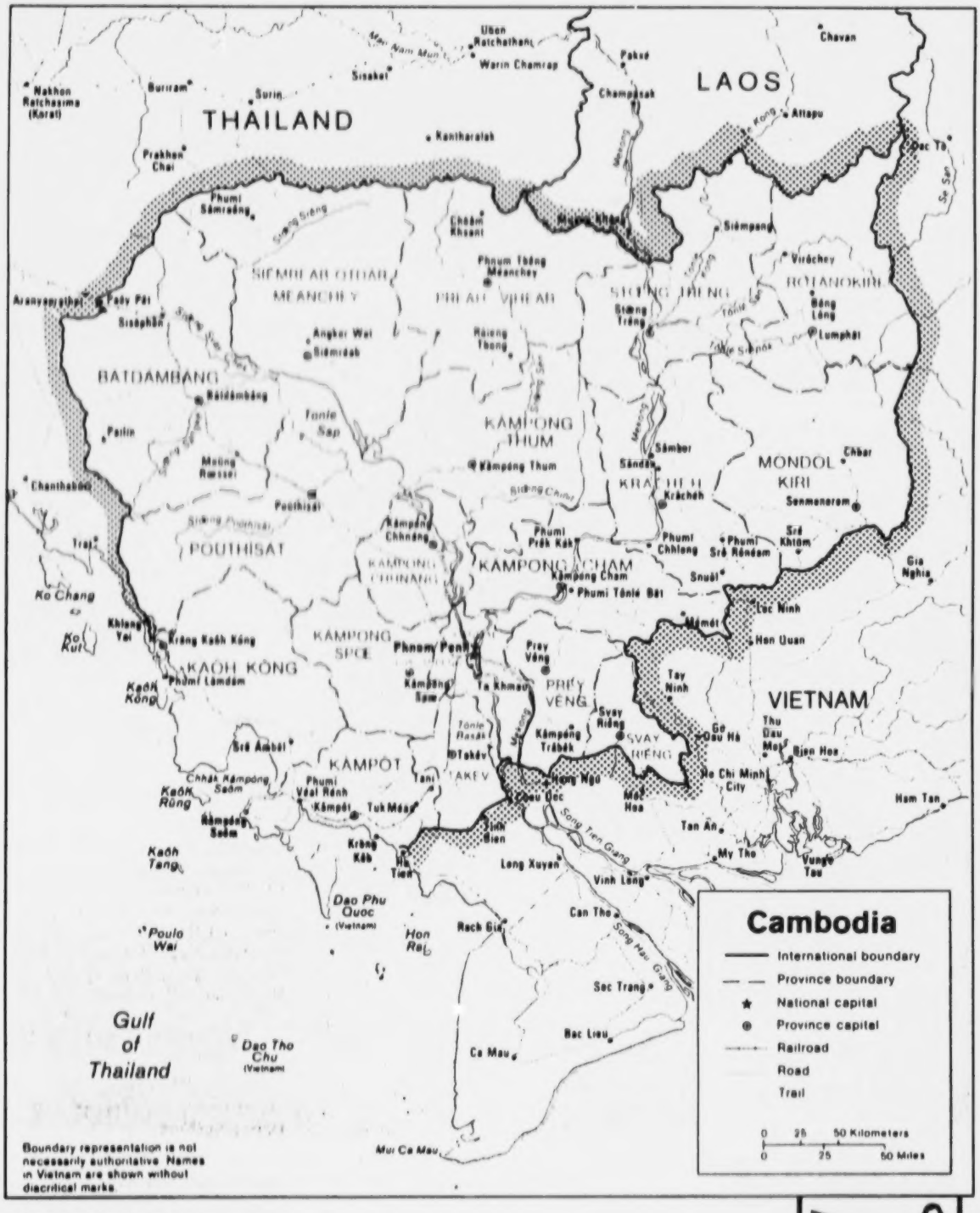
***AREA**: 2,228 sq mi 5,770 sq km*
***POPULATION**: 200,000 (est'd for July'87)*
***CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY**: Bandar Seri Begawan (51,000 est'd 1982)*
***GNP**: $17,580 per capita, 1985 (US$)*

Brunei	**2,228 sq mi 5,770 sq km**
Rhode Island:	**1,214 sq mi 3,144 sq km**



SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF BURMA

AREA: *261,216 sq mi 676,550 sq km*
POPULATION: *38,800,000 (est'd for July'87)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Rangoon (2,458,712 est'd 1983)*
GNP: *$190 per capita, 1985 (US$)*



PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

AREA: *69,900 sq mi 181,040 sq km*
POPULATION: *6,500,000 (est'd for July'87)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Phnom Penh (200,000 est'd 1984)*
GNP: —

ASIA TODAY
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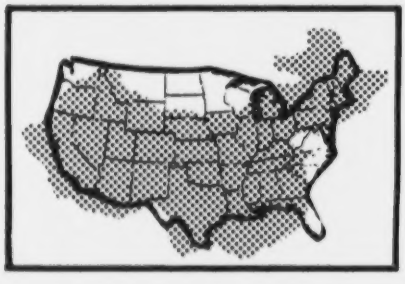

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

***AREA**: 3,705,386 sq mi 9,596,960 sq km*
***POPULATION**: 1,062,000,000 (est'd for July'87)*
***LARGEST CITY**: Shanghai*
(12,000,000 est'd 1981)
***GNP**: $310 per cpaita, 1985 (US$)*

ASIA TODAY
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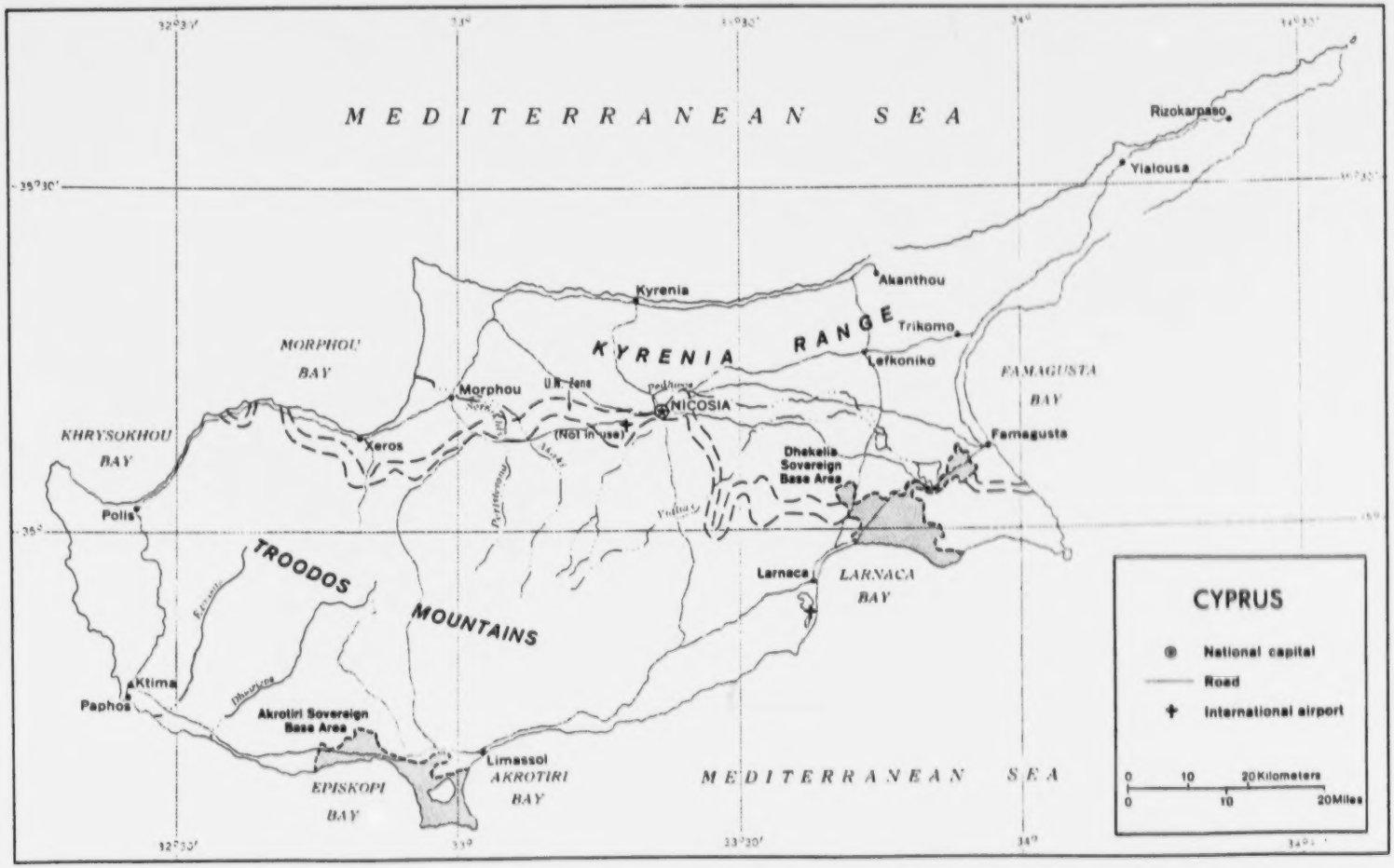
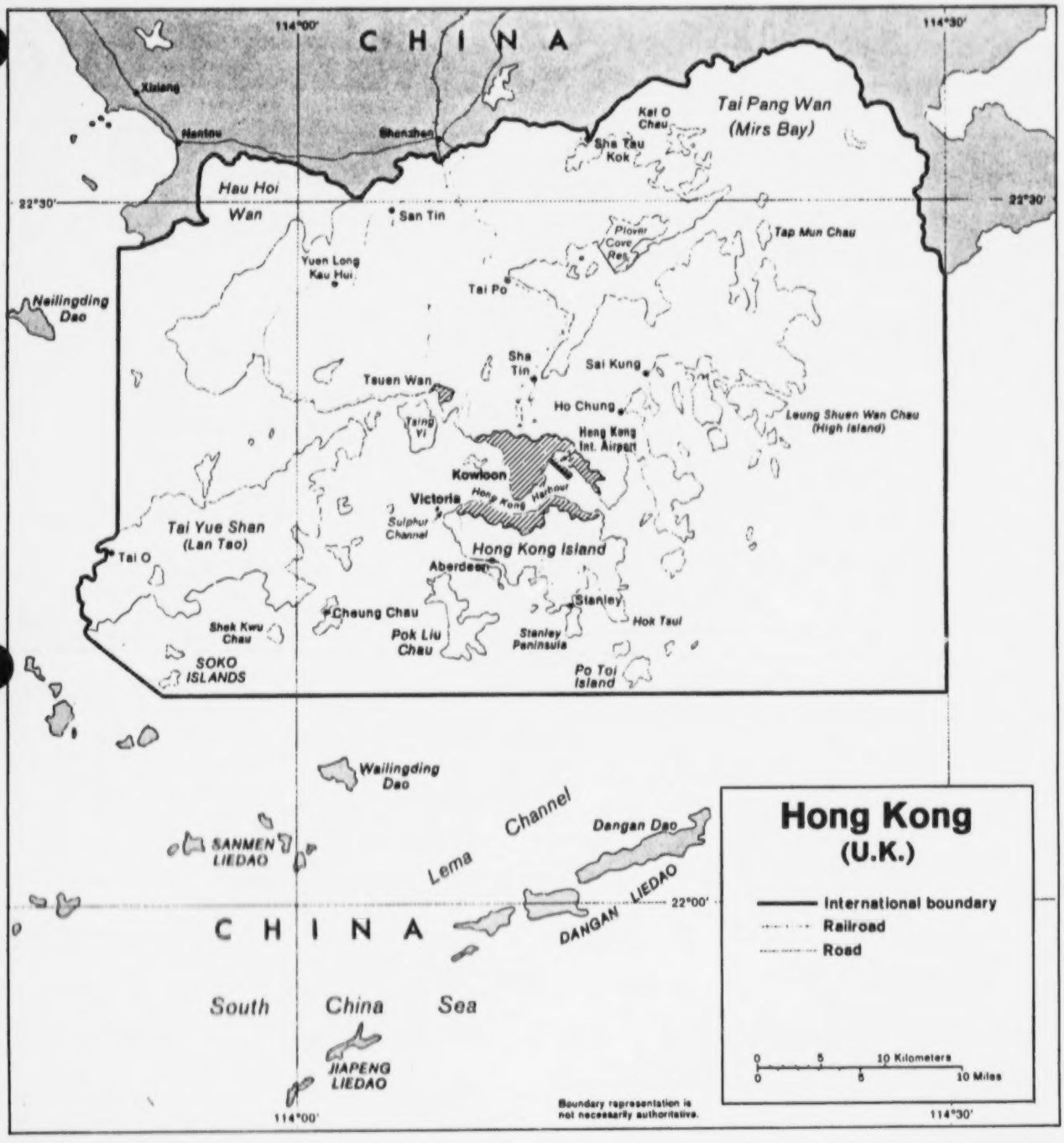


REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS

***AREA:** 3,571 sq mi 9,250 sq km*
***POPULATION:** 700,000 (est'd for July'87)*
***CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:** Nicosia (124,300 est'd 1984)*
***GNP:** $3,790 per capita, 1985 (US$)*



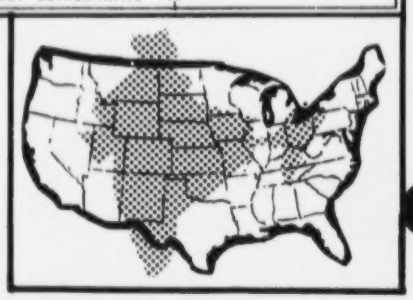
HONG KONG

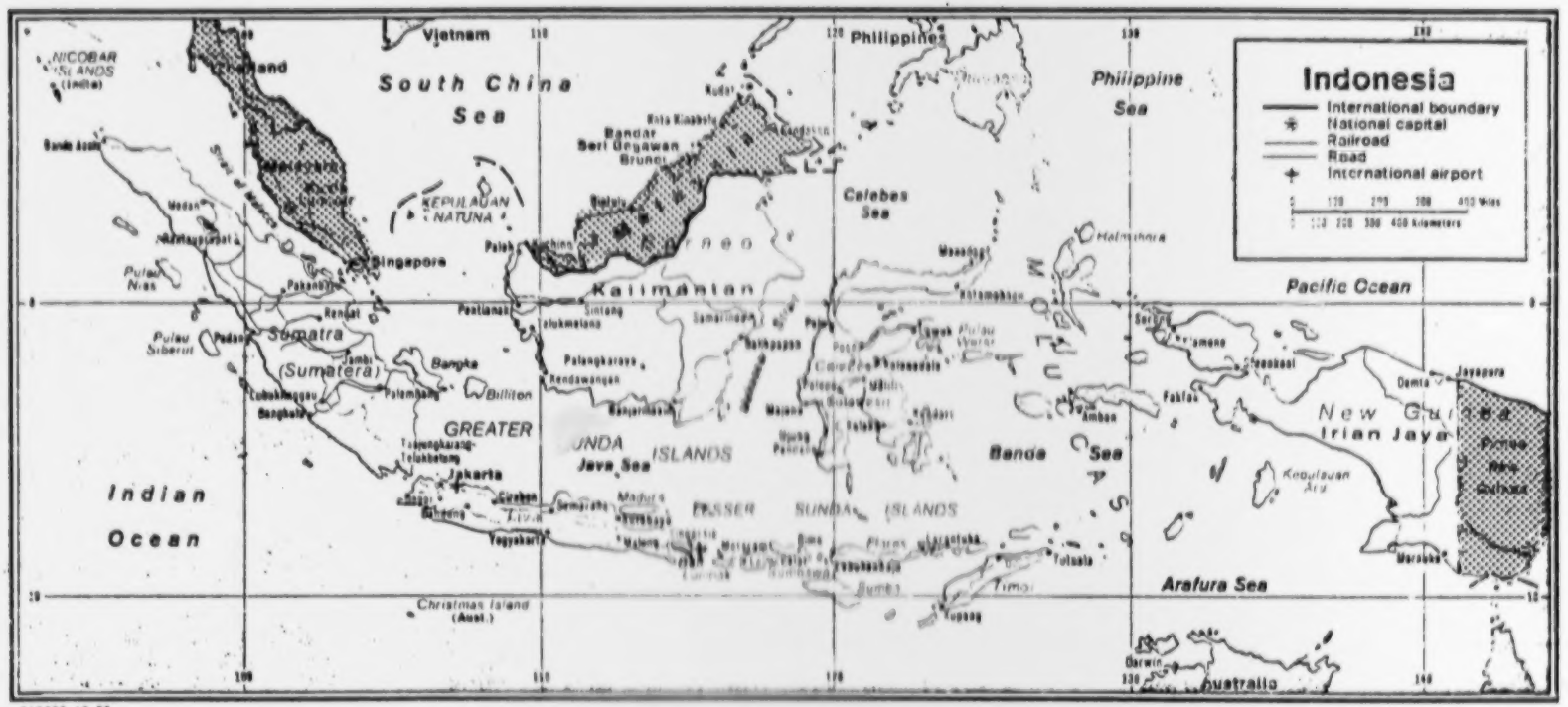
***AREA**: 402 sq mi 1,040 sq km*
***POPULATION**: 5,608,610 (est'd for July'87)*
***CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY**: Victoria (---)*
***GNP**: $6,180 per capita, 1985 (US$)*

Hong Kong	402 sq mi 1,040 sq km
Rhode Island:	1,214 sq mi 3,144 sq km

REPUBLIC OF INDIA

***AREA**: 1,269,338 sq mi 3,287,590 sq km*
***POPULATION**: 800,300,000 (est'd for July'87)*
***LARGEST CITY**: Calcutta*
(9,100,000 cen. 1981)
***GNP**: $250 per capita, 1985 (US$)*





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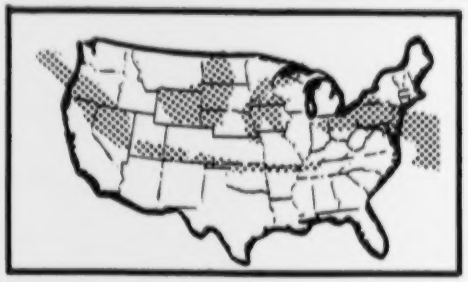
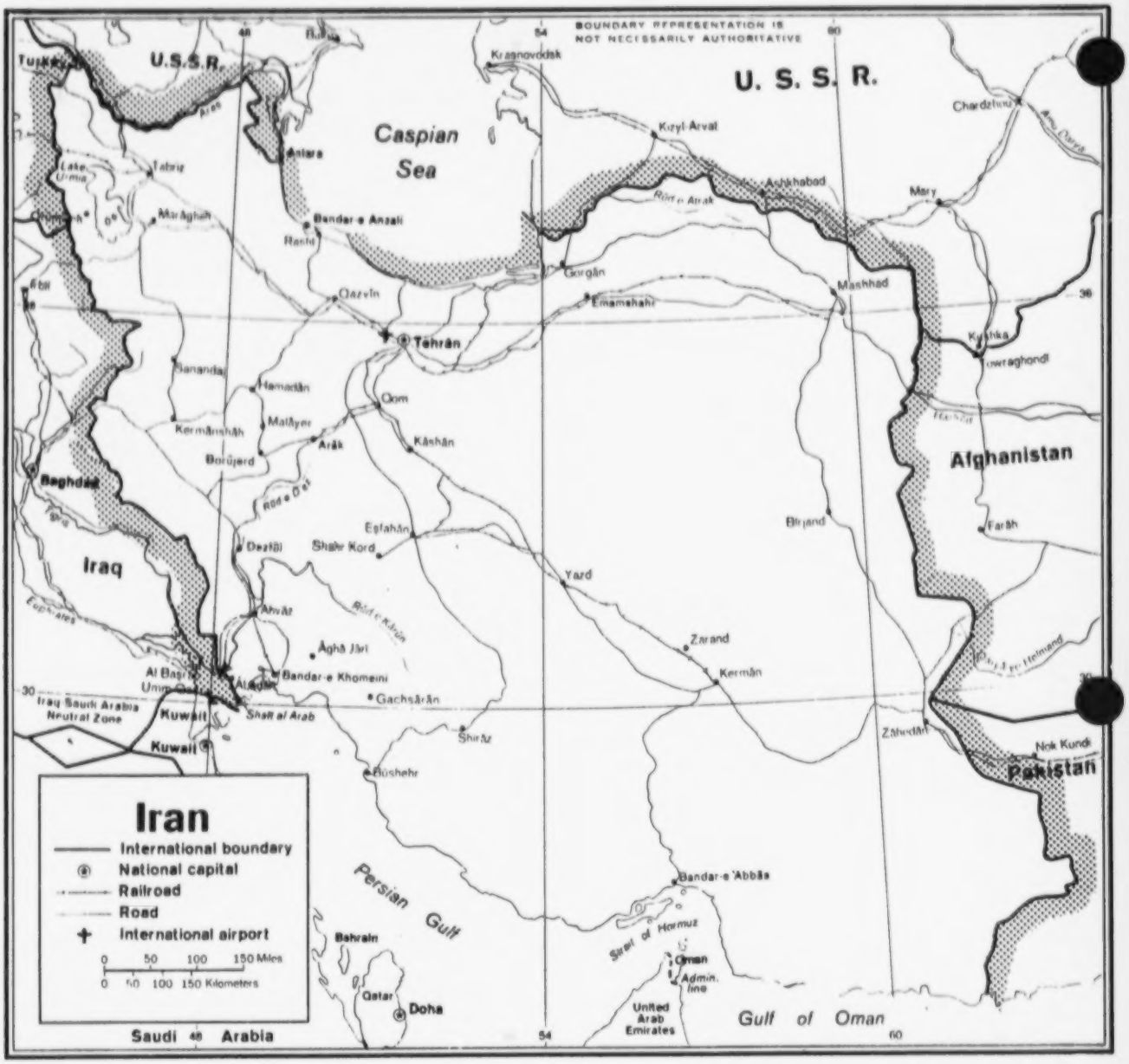
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

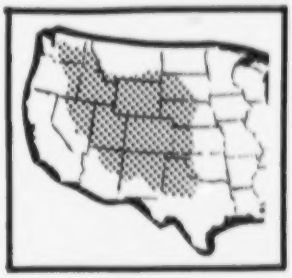
***AREA**: 735,354 sq mi 1,904,570 sq km*
***POPULATION**: 174,900,000 (est'd for July'87)*
***CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY**: Jakarta*
(7,585,000 est'd 1984)
***GNP**: $530 per capita, 1985 (US$)*





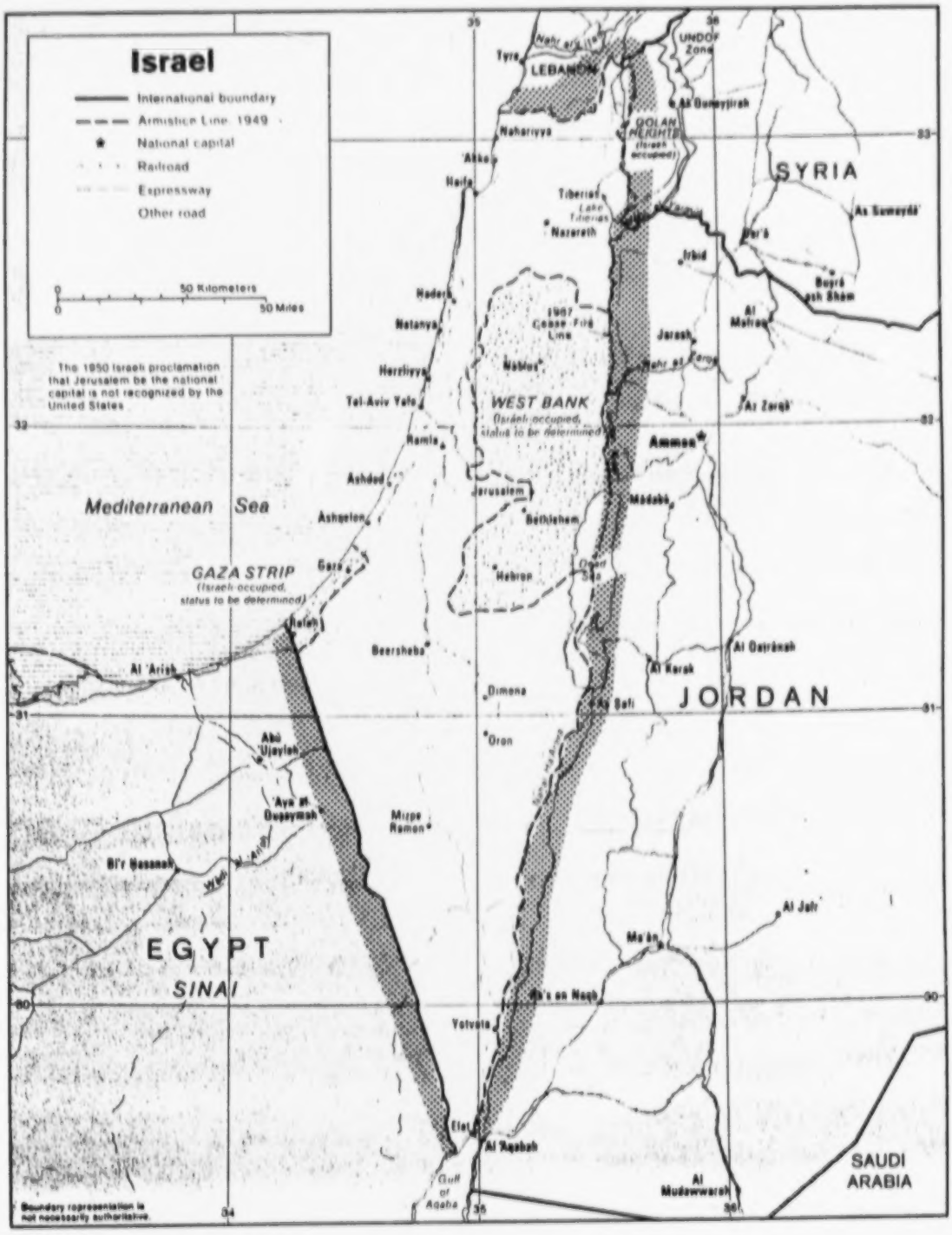
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

AREA: *636,293 sq mi 1,648,000 sq km*
POPULATION: *50,400,000 (est'd for July'87)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Teheran*
(5,751,000 est'd 1985)
GNP: —



REPUBLIC OF IRAQ

***AREA**: 167,923 sq mi 434,920 sq km*
***POPULATION**: 17,000,000 (est'd for July'87)*
***CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY**: Baghdad*
(3,400,000 met. est'd 1985)
***GNP**: ----*



STATE OF ISRAEL
(West Bank and Gaza Strip not included)

***AREA**: 8,019 sq mi 20,770 sq km*
***POPULATION**: 4,400,000 (est'd for July'87)*
***CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY**: Jerusalem*
(431,000 est'd 1983)
***GNP**: $4,920 per capita, 1985 (US$)*

Israel	**8,019 sq mi** **20,770 sq km**
Rhode Island:	**1,214 sq mi** **3,144 sq km**

ASIA TODAY
84 Washburn Ave., Wellesley, MA 02181

JAPAN

AREA: 143,749 sq mi 372,310 sq km
POPULATION: 122,200,000
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Tokyo
(8,400,000 est'd 1986)
GNP: $11,330 per capita, 1985 (US$)

ASIA TODAY
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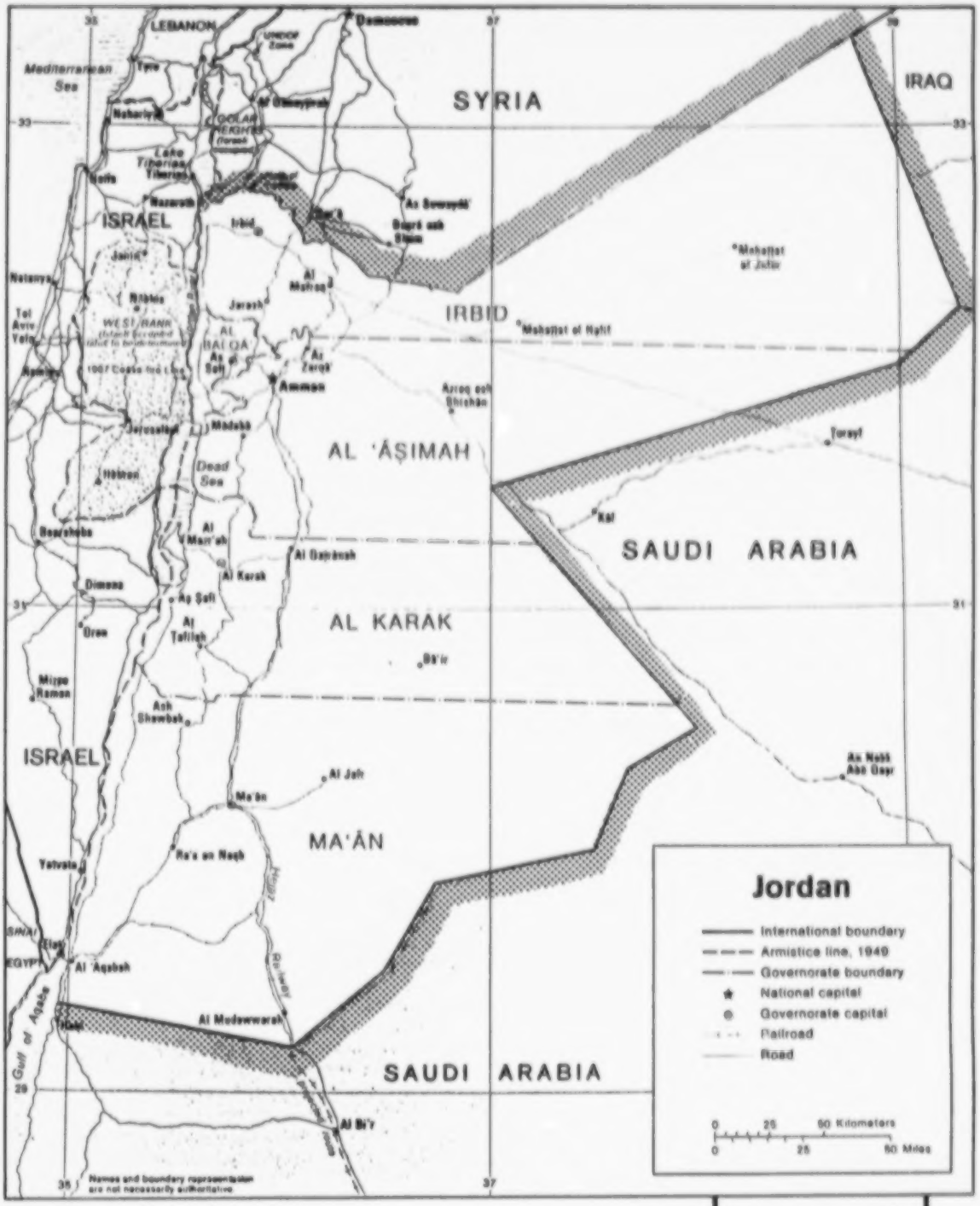
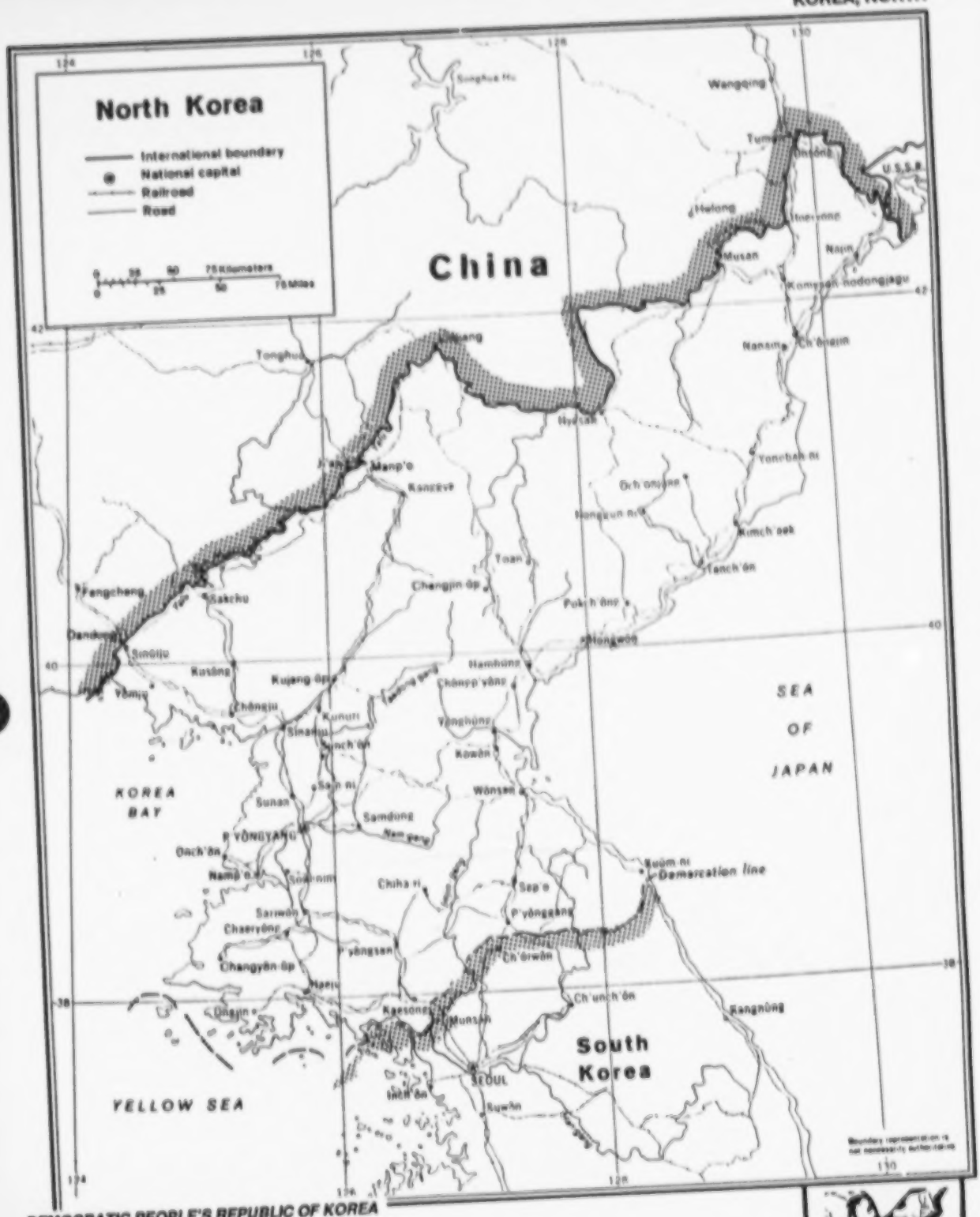


HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

***AREA**: 37,737 sq mi 97,740 sq km*
***POPULATION**: 3,700,000 (est'd for July'87)*
***CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY**: Amman (800,000 est'd 1985)*
***GNP**: $1,560 per capita, 1985 (US$)*

149



DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA
AREA: 46,540 sq mi 120,540 sq km
POPULATION: 21,400,000 (est'd for July'87)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Pyongyang (1,263,000 est'd 1982)
GNP: —

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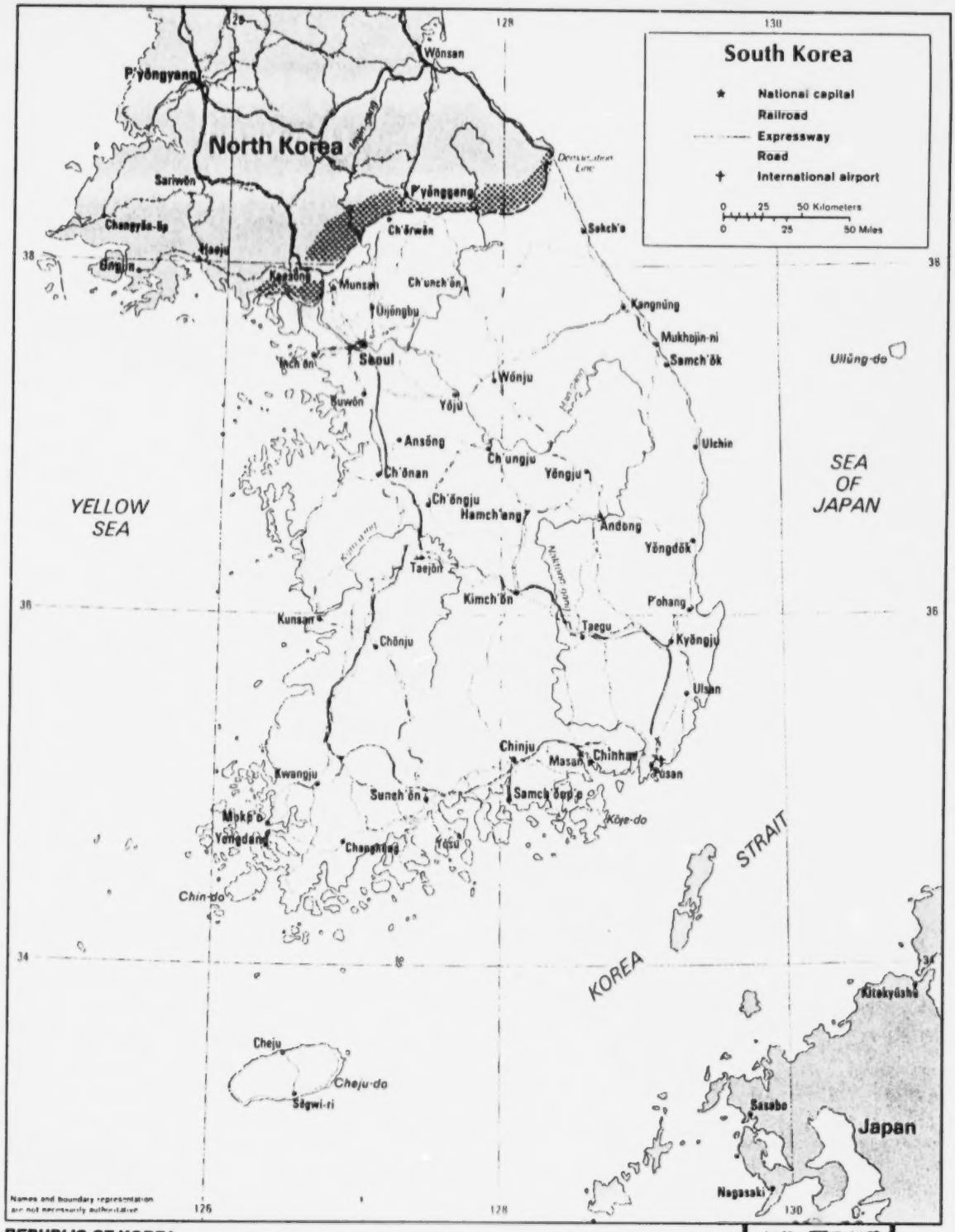

REPUBLIC OF KOREA
AREA: *38,023 sq mi* *98,480 sq km*
POPULATION: *42,100,000 (est'd for July'87)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Seoul*
(9,501,413 est'd 1984)
GNP: *$2,180 per capita, 1985 (US$)*

ASIA TODAY
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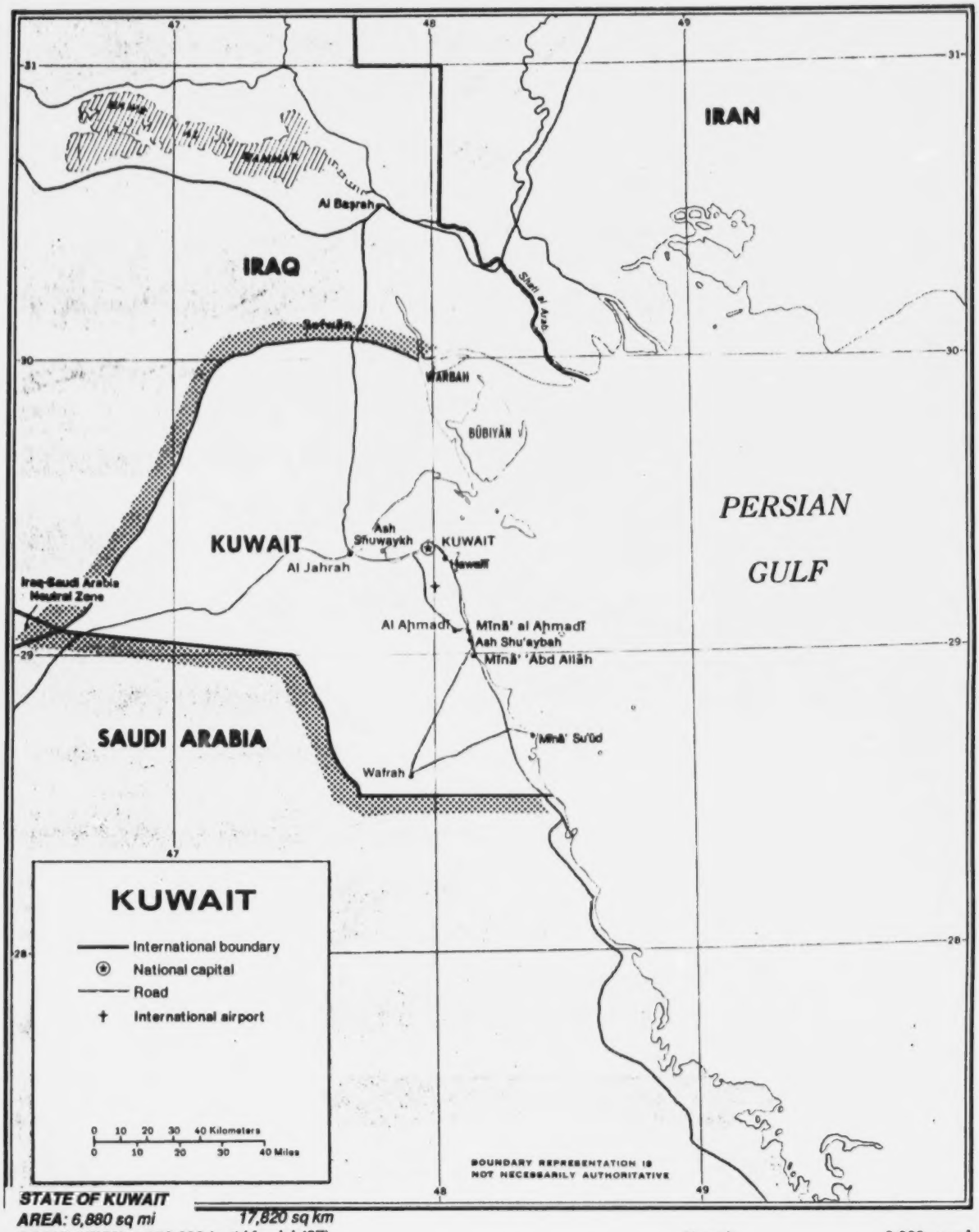

STATE OF KUWAIT
AREA: *6,880 sq mi* *17,820 sq km*
POPULATION: *1,900,000 (est'd for July'87)*
LARGEST CITY: *Hawalli*
(152,300 cen. 1980)
GNP: *$14,270 per capita, 1985 (US$)*

Kuwait	6,880 sq mi 17,820 sq km
Rhode Island:	1,214 sq mi 3,144 sq km

ASIA TODAY
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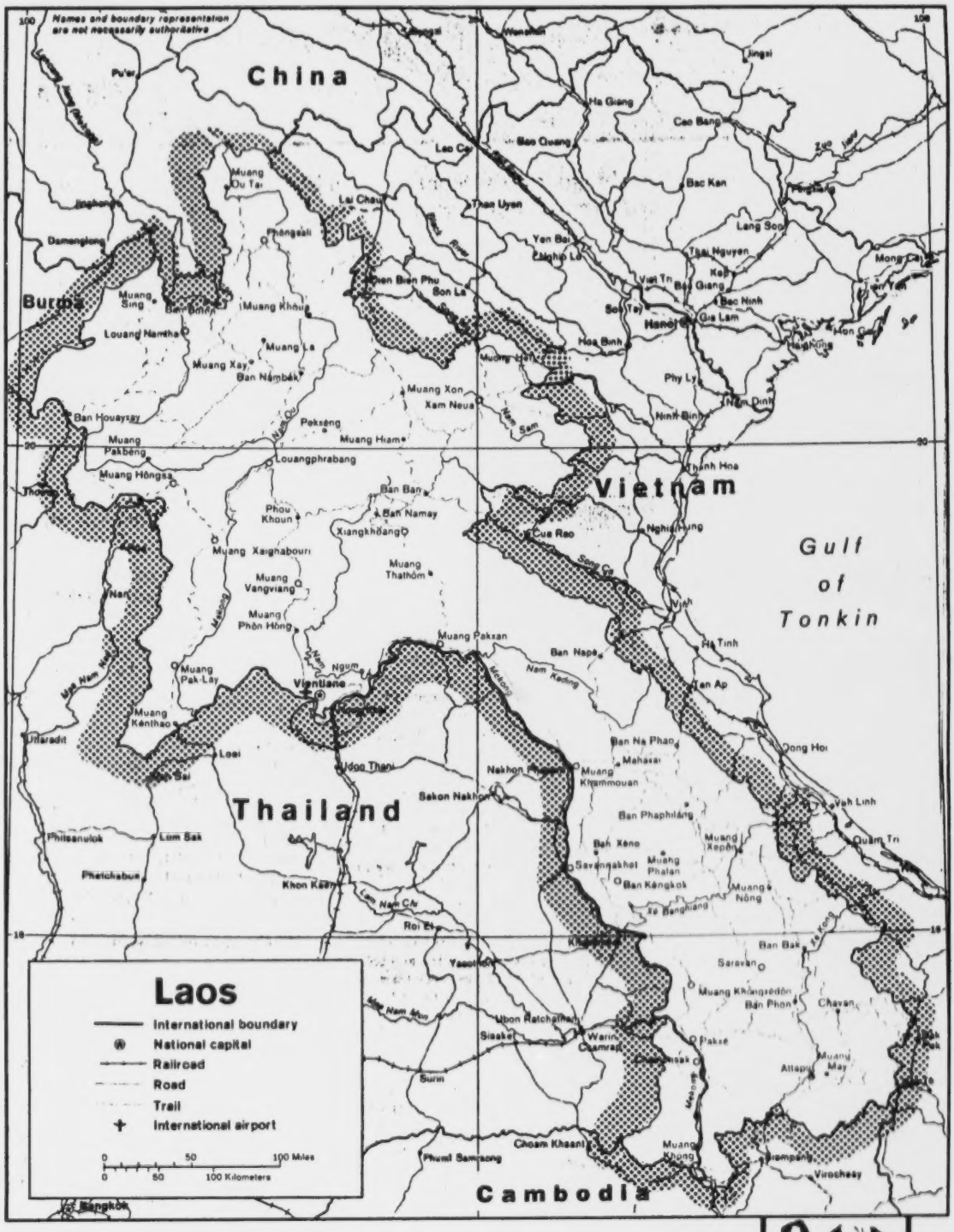

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

***AREA**: 91,428 sq mi 236,800 sq km*
***POPULATION**: 3,800,000 (est'd for July'87)*
***CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY**: Vientiane*
(120,000 est'd 1984)
***GNP**: —*

ASIA TODAY
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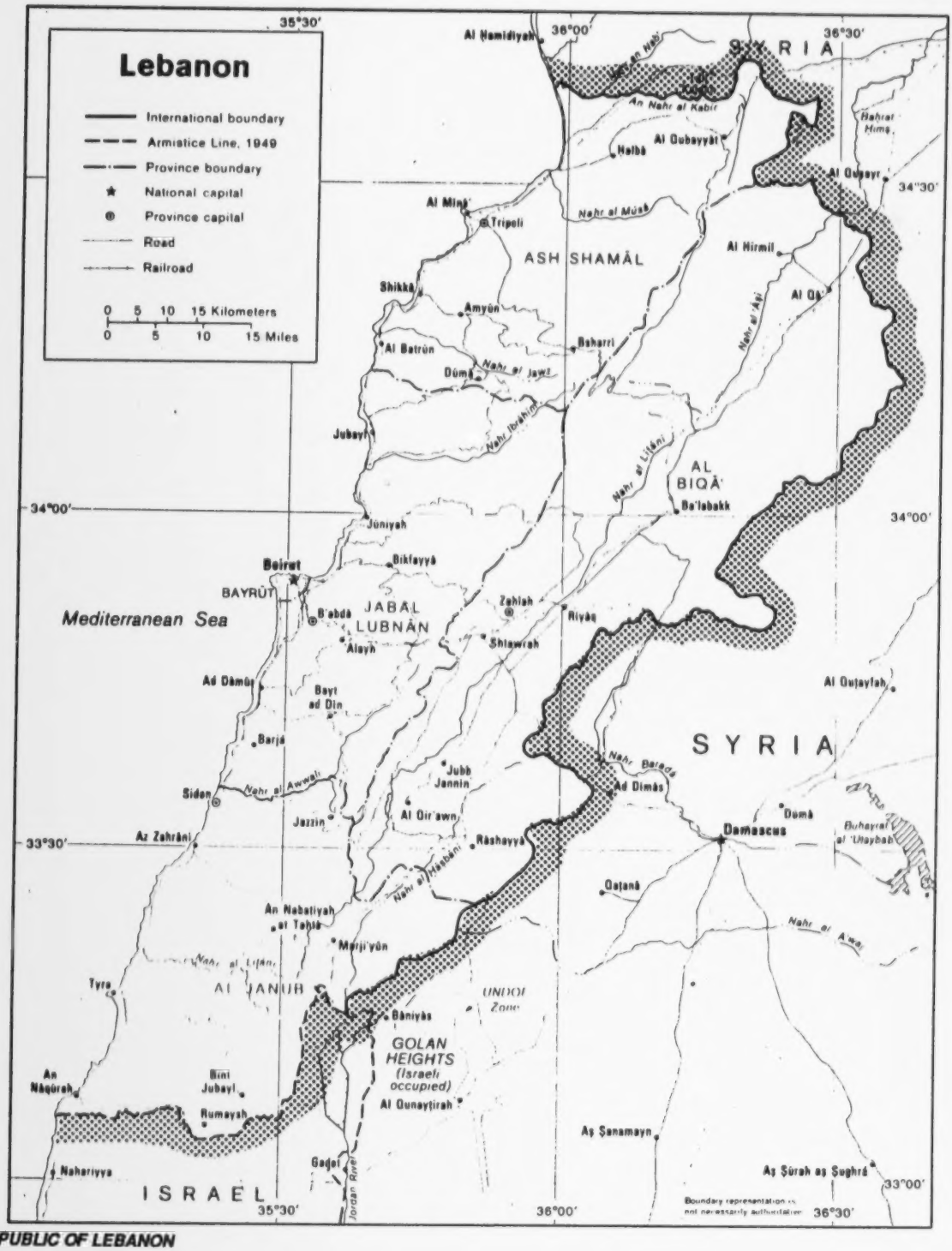

REPUBLIC OF LEBANON

AREA: *4,015 sq mi 10,400 sq km*
POPULATION: *3,300,000 (est'd for July'87)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Beirut (1,500,000 est'd 1985)*
GNP: —

Lebanon	**4,015 sq mi**
	10,400 sq km
Rhode Island:	**1,214 sq mi**
	3,144 sq km

ASIA TODAY
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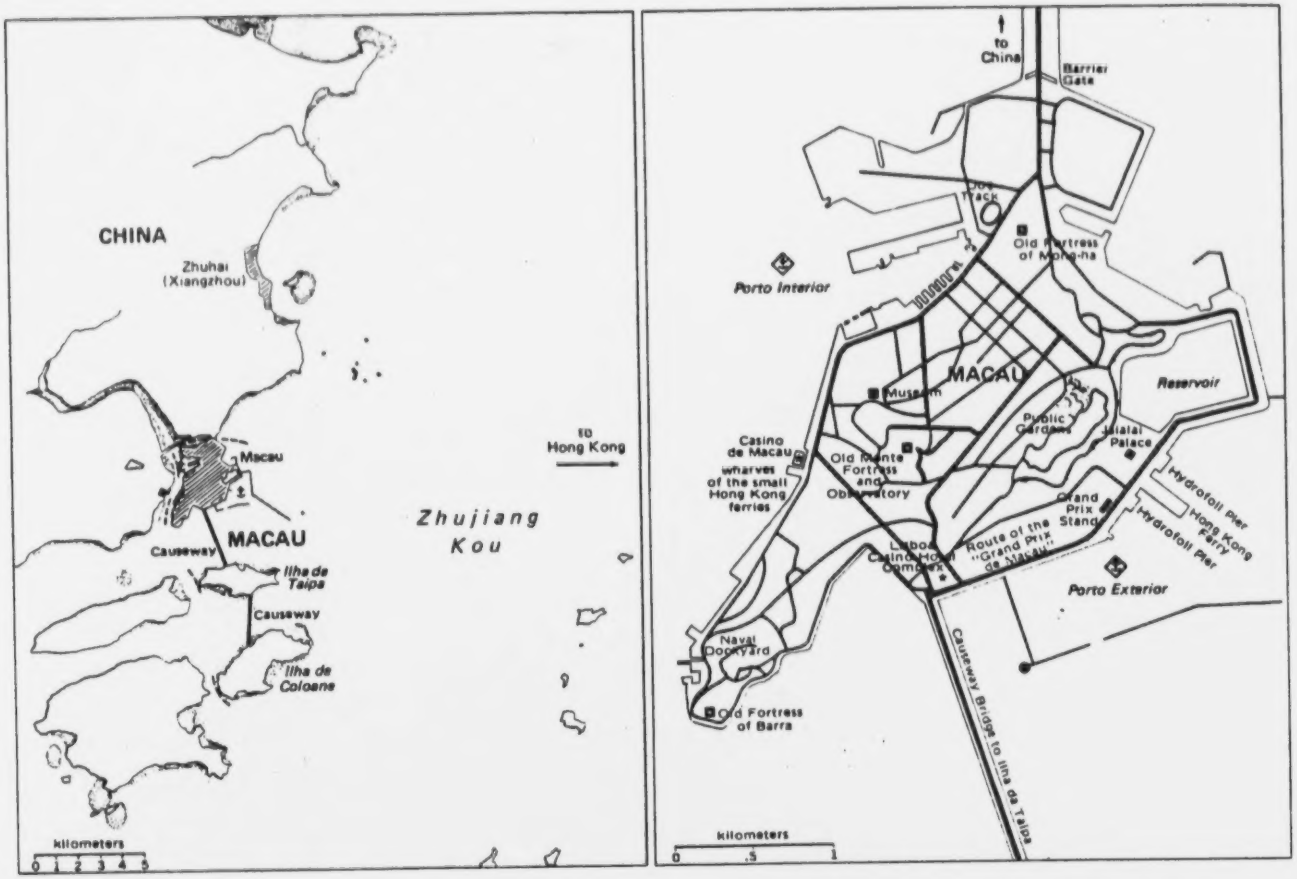


MACAU

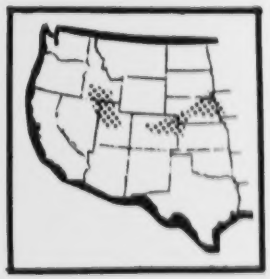
***AREA**: 8 sq mi 20 sq km*
***POPULATION**: 437,822 (est'd for July'87)*
***CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY**: Macau*
(—)
***GNP**: $2,352 per capita, 1985 (US$)*

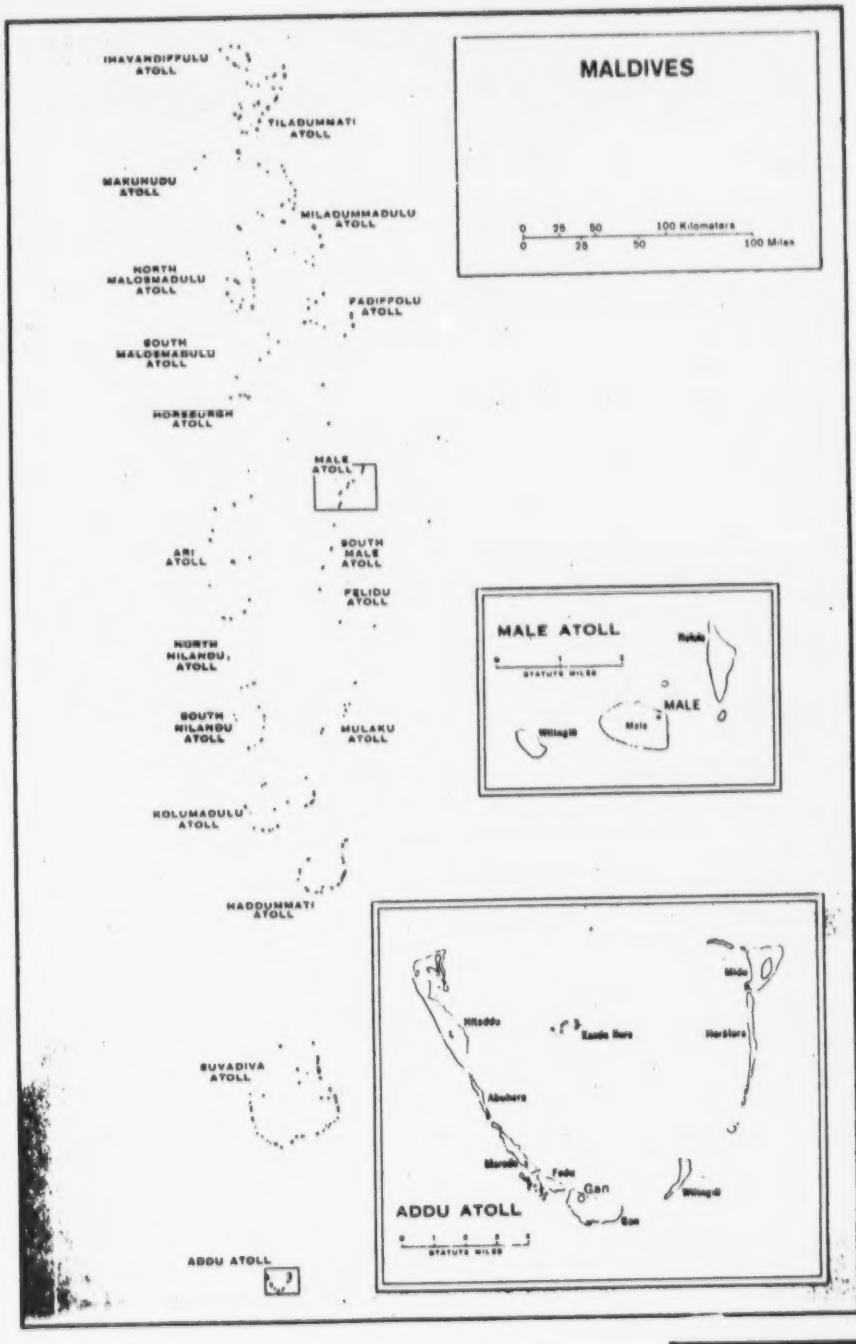
Macau	**8 sq mi** **20 sq km**
Rhode Island:	**1,214 sq mi** **3,144 sq km**

ASIA TODAY
64 Washburn Ave., Wellesley, MA 02181

MALAYSIA

***AREA**: 127,316 sq mi 329,750 sq km*
***POPULATION**: 16,100,000 (est'd for July'87)*
***CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY**: Kuala Lumpur (1,000,000 est'd 1986)*
***GNP**: $2,050 per capita, 1985 (US$)*

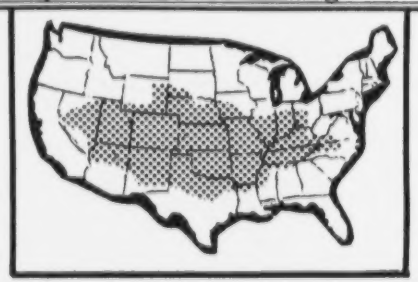




REPUBLIC OF MALDIVES

AREA: *116 sq mi* *300 sq km*
POPULATION: *200,000 (est'd for July'87)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Male*
(46,334 est'd 1985)
GNP: *$290 per capita, 1985 (US$)*

159



MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

***AREA**: 604,247 sq mi 1,565,000 sq km*
***POPULATION**: 2,000,000 (est'd for July'87)*
***CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY**: Ulaanbaatar (488,000 est'd 1985)*
***GNP**: ----*

REPUBLIC OF NAURU

***AREA**: 8 sq mi 20 sq km*
***POPULATION**: 8,748 (est'd for July'87)*
***CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY**: Yaren*
(---)
***GNP**: $20,000 per capita, 1984 (US$)*

Nauru	8 sq mi 20 sq km
Rhode Island:	1,214 sq mi 3,144 sq km

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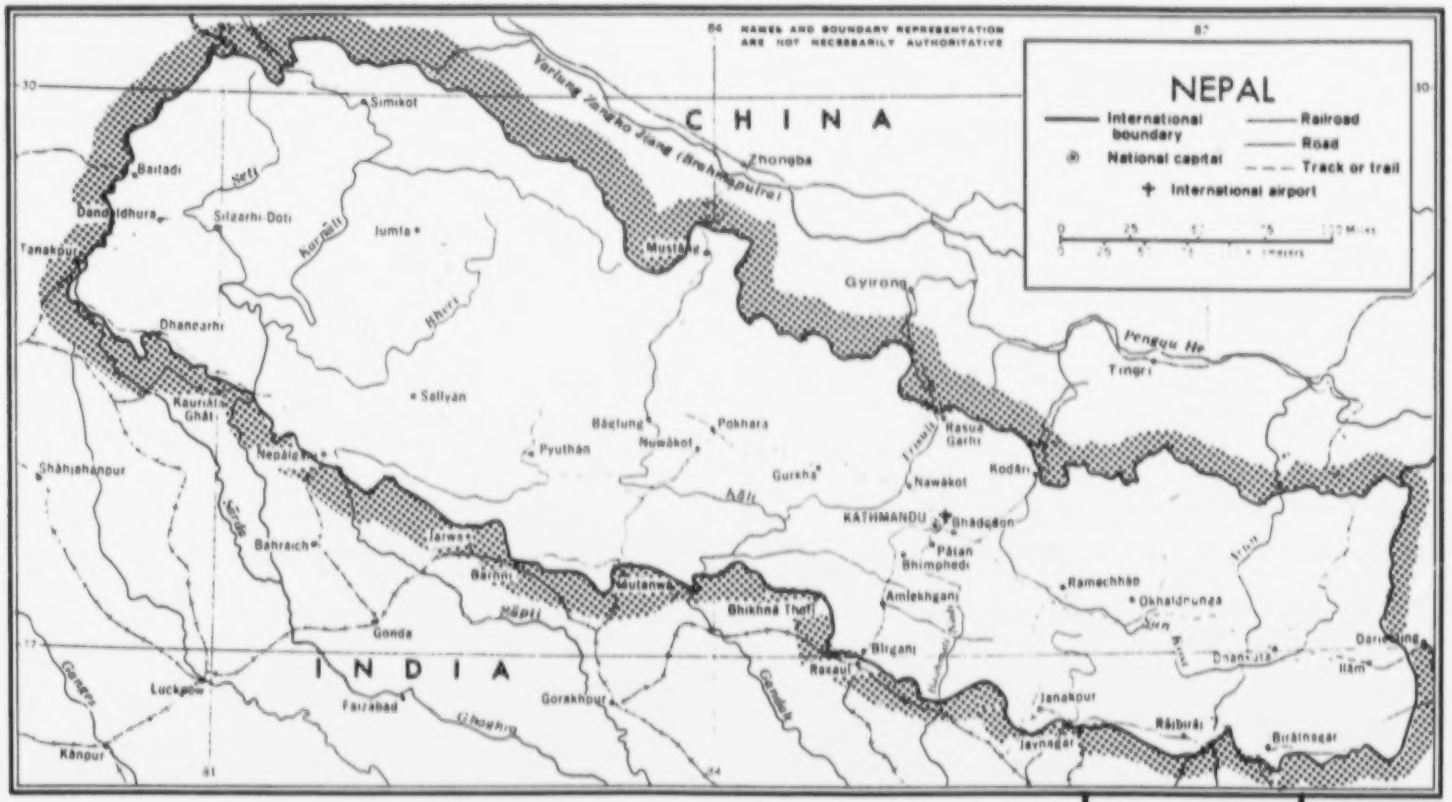

KINGDOM OF NEPAL

***AREA**: 54,363 sq mi 140,800 sq km*
***POPULATION**: 17,800,000 (est'd for July'87)*
(125,000 est'd 1982)
***GNP**: $160 per capita, 1985 (US$)*

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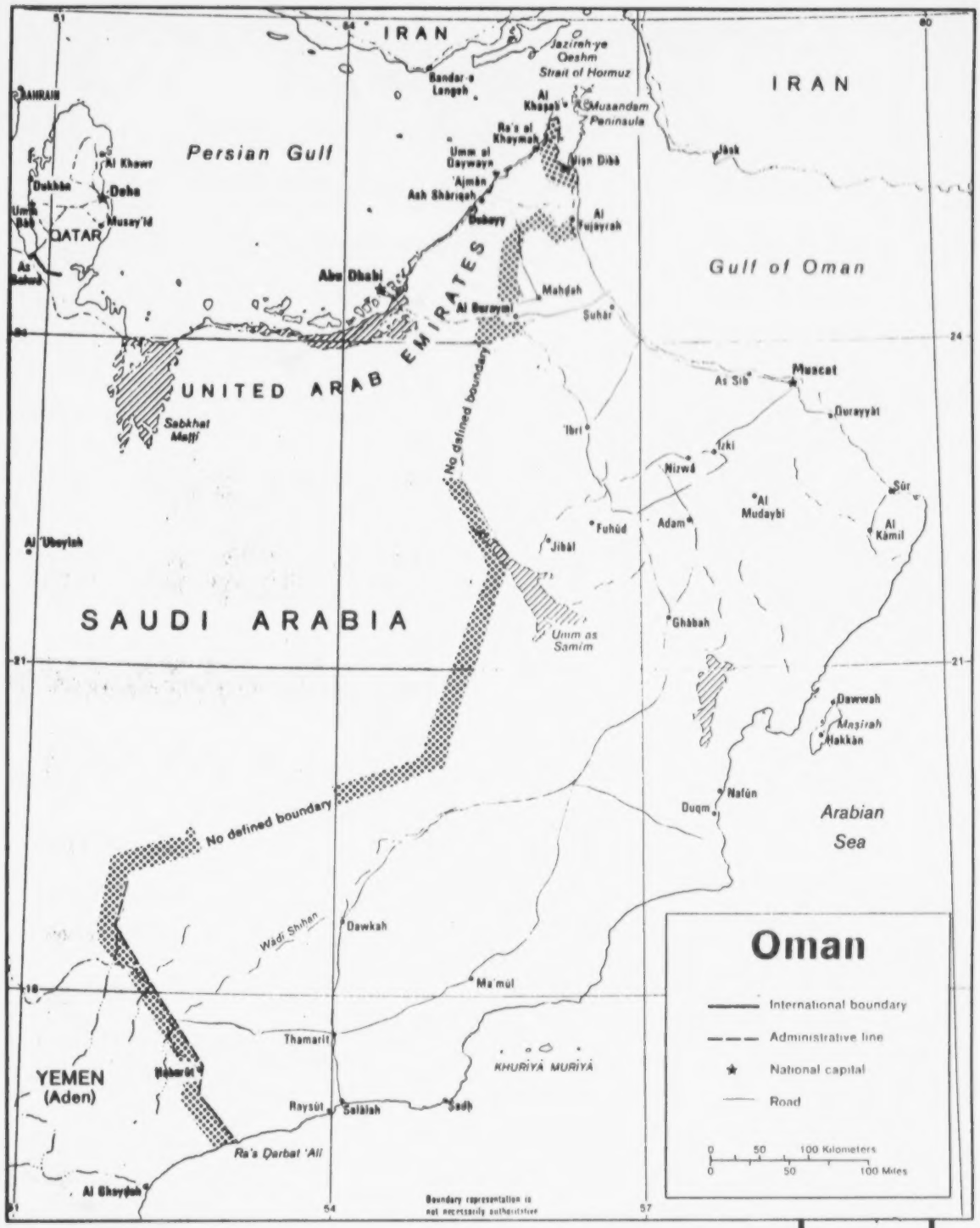
NEW ZEALAND

***AREA**: 103,737 sq mi 268,680 sq km*
***POPULATION**: 3,300,000 (est'd for July'87)*
***LARGEST CITY**: Auckland*
(894,000 met. est'd 1985)
***GNP**: $7,310 per capita, 1985 (US$)*



SULTANATE OF OMAN
***AREA:** 82,031 sq mi 212,460 sq km*
***POPULATION:** 1,300,000 (est'd for July'87)*
***CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:** Muscat (85,000 est'd 1982)*
***GNP:** $7,080 per capita, 1985 (US$)*

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ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN

***AREA**: 310,401 sq mi 803,940 sq km*
***POPULATION**: 104,600,000 (est'd for July'87)*
***LARGEST CITY**: Karachi*
(5,100,000 cen. 1981)
***GNP**: $380 per capita, 1985 (US$)*

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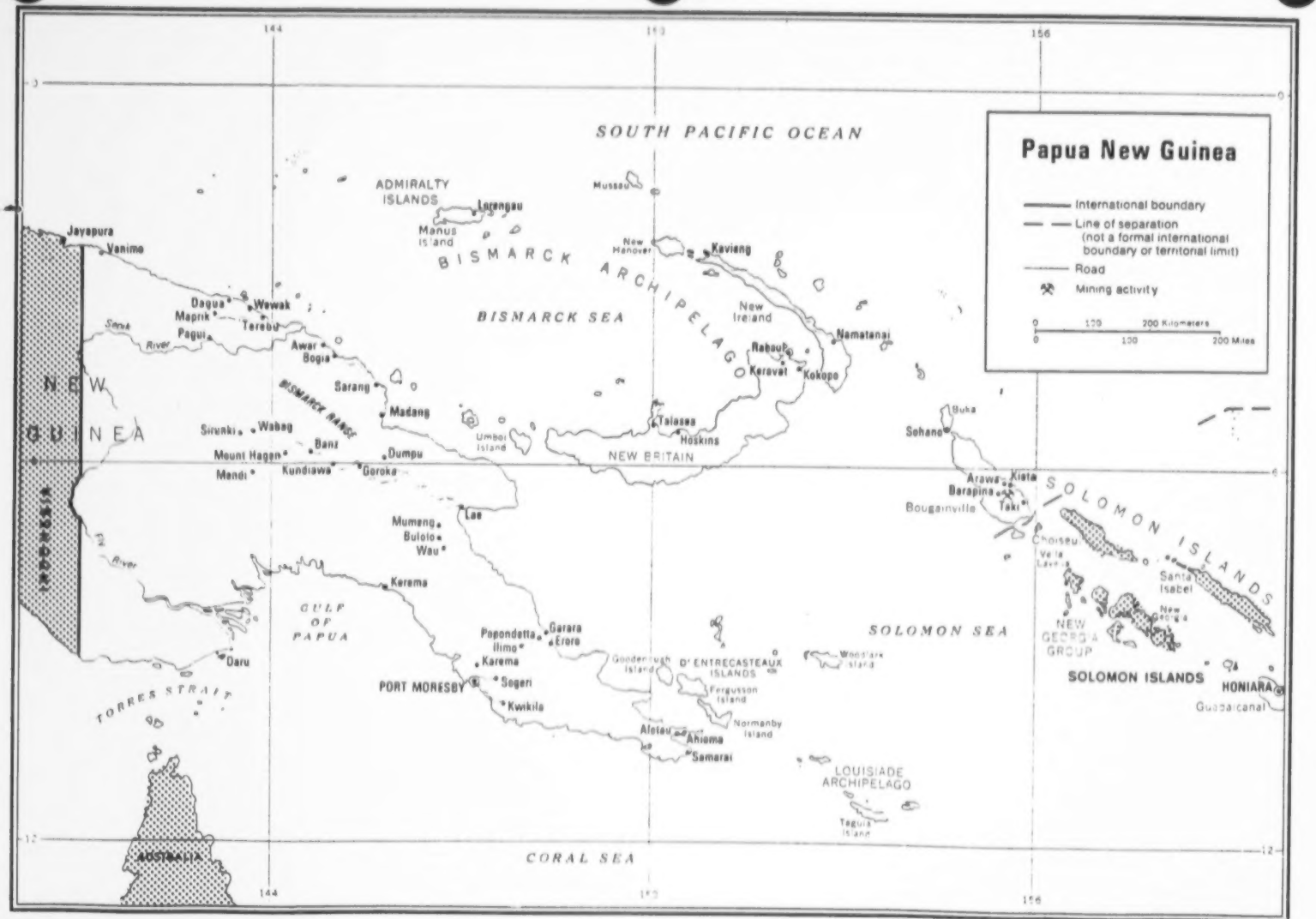

INDEPENDENT STATE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA
***AREA**: 178,259 sq mi 461,690 sq km*
***POPULATION**: 3,563,743 (est'd for July'87)*
***CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY**: Port Moresby (144,000 est'd 1984)*
***GNP**: $680 per capita, 1985 (US$)*

PHILIPPINES

REPUBLIC OF PHILIPPINES
***AREA**: 115,830 sq mi 300,000 sq km*
***POPULATION**: 61,500,000 (est'd for July'87)*
***CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY**: Manila (de facto capital) (1,600,000 est'd 1981)*
***GNP**: $600 per capita, 1985 (US$)*

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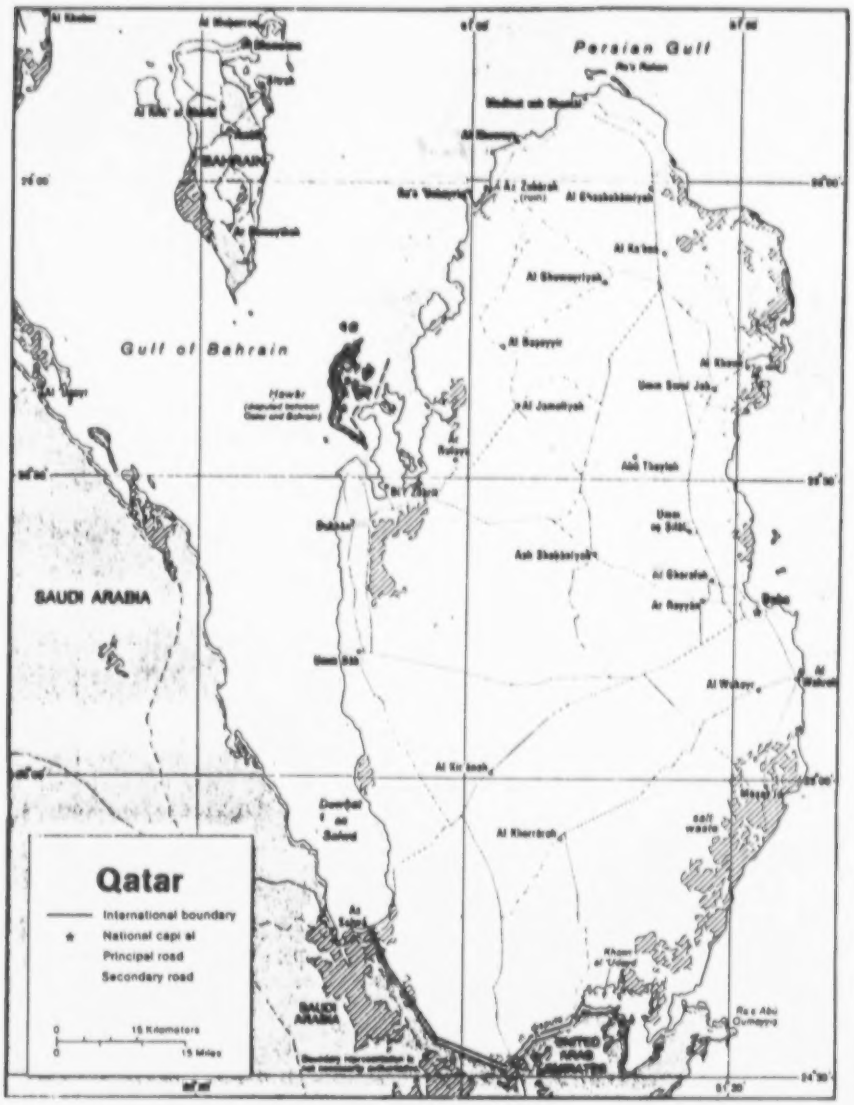

STATE OF QATAR

***AREA**: 4,247 sq mi 11,000 sq km*
***POPULATION**: 300,000 (est'd for July'87)*
***CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY**: Doha*
(190,000 est'd 1985)
***GNP**: $15,980 per capita, 1985 (US$)*

Qatar	**4,247 sq mi** **11,000 sq km**
Rhode Island:	**1,214 sq mi** **3,144 sq km**

KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

***AREA**: 829,995 sq mi 2,149,690 sq km*
***POPULATION**: 14,800,000 (est'd for July'87)*
***CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY**: Riyadh*
(1,380,000 est'd 1986)
***GNP**: $8,860 per capita, 1985 (US$)*

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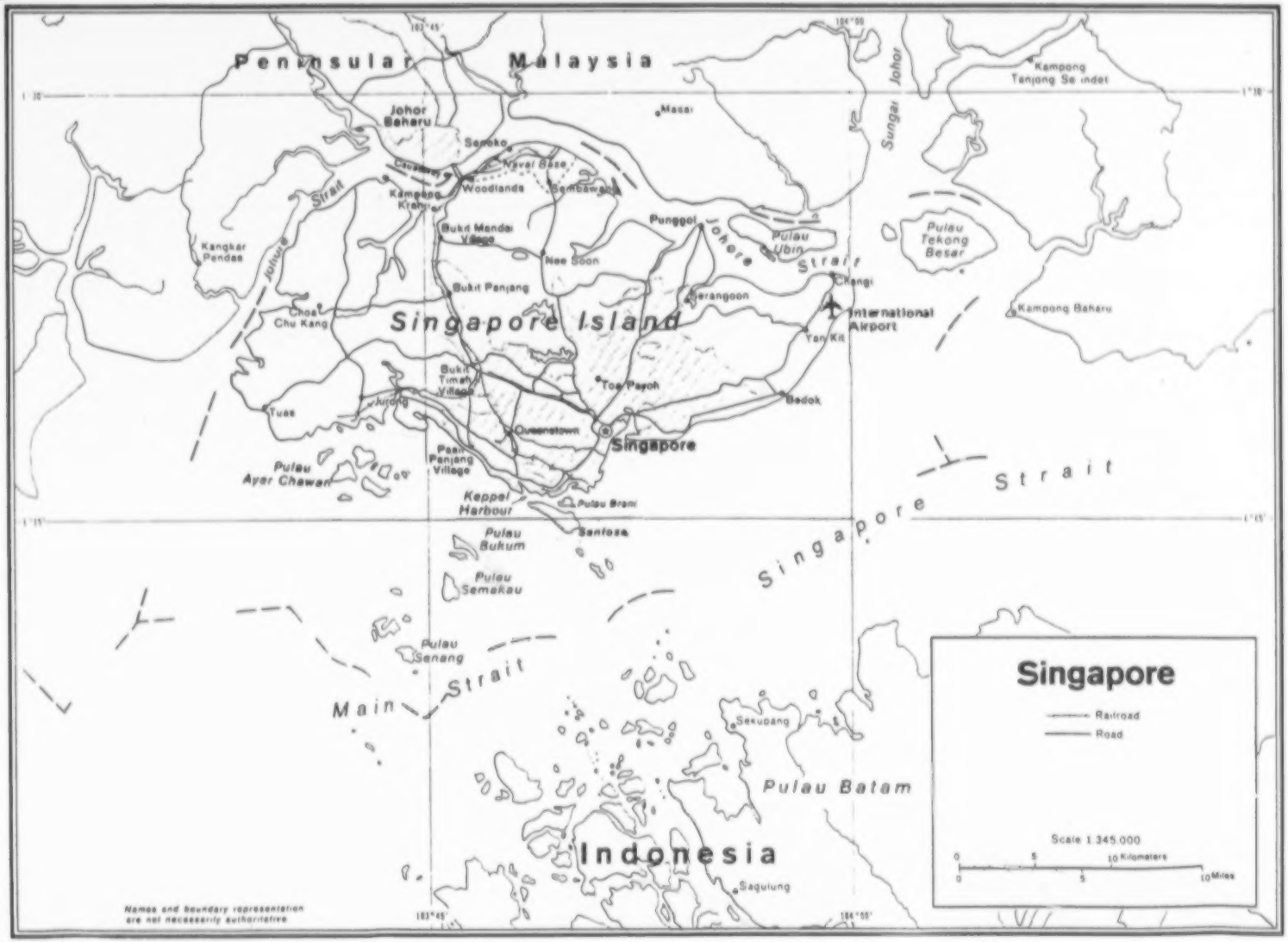
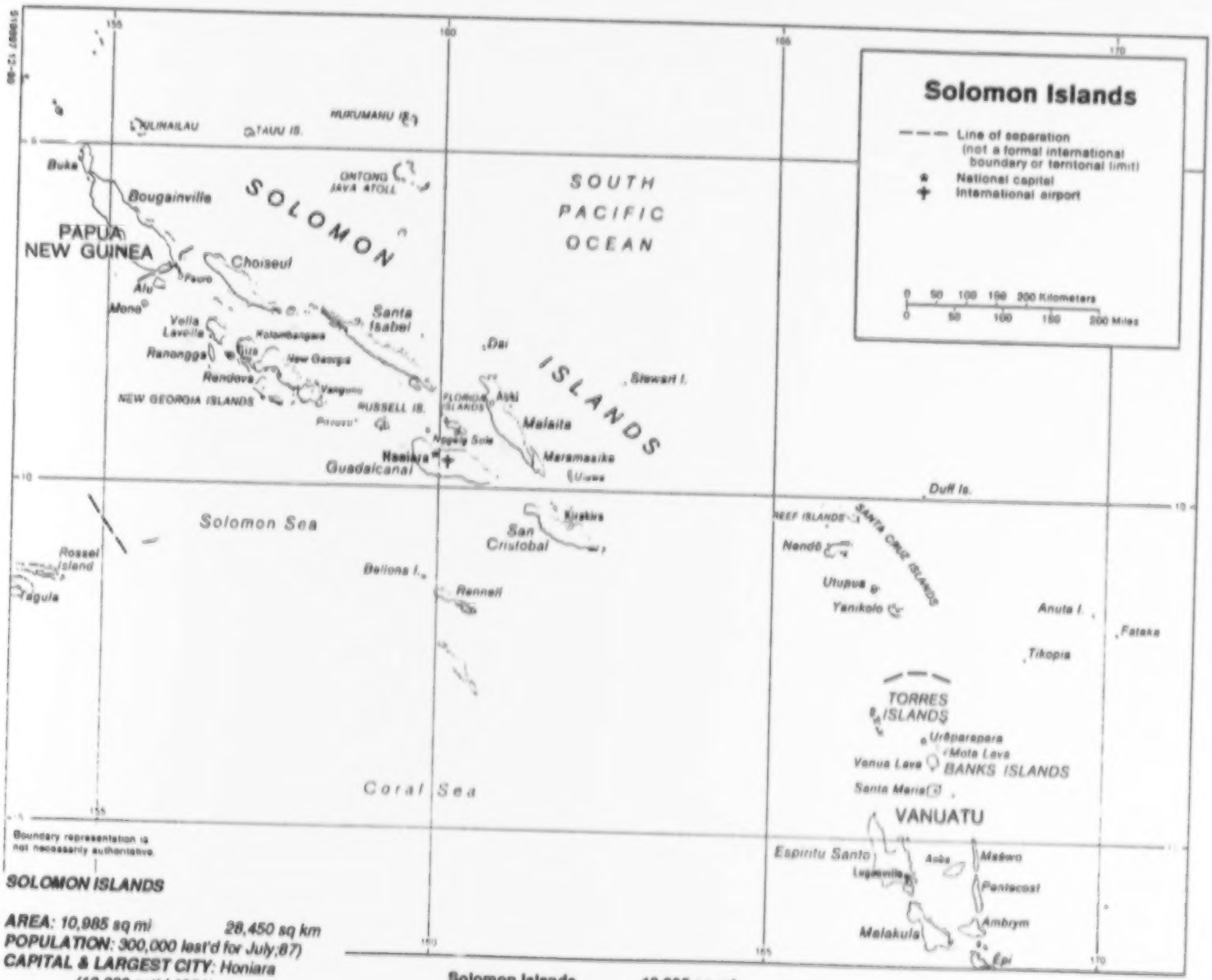


REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE
AREA: 224 sq mi 580 sq km
POPULATION: 2,600,000 (est'd for July'87)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Singapore (2,334,000 est'd 1978)
GNP: $7,420 per capita 1985 (US$)

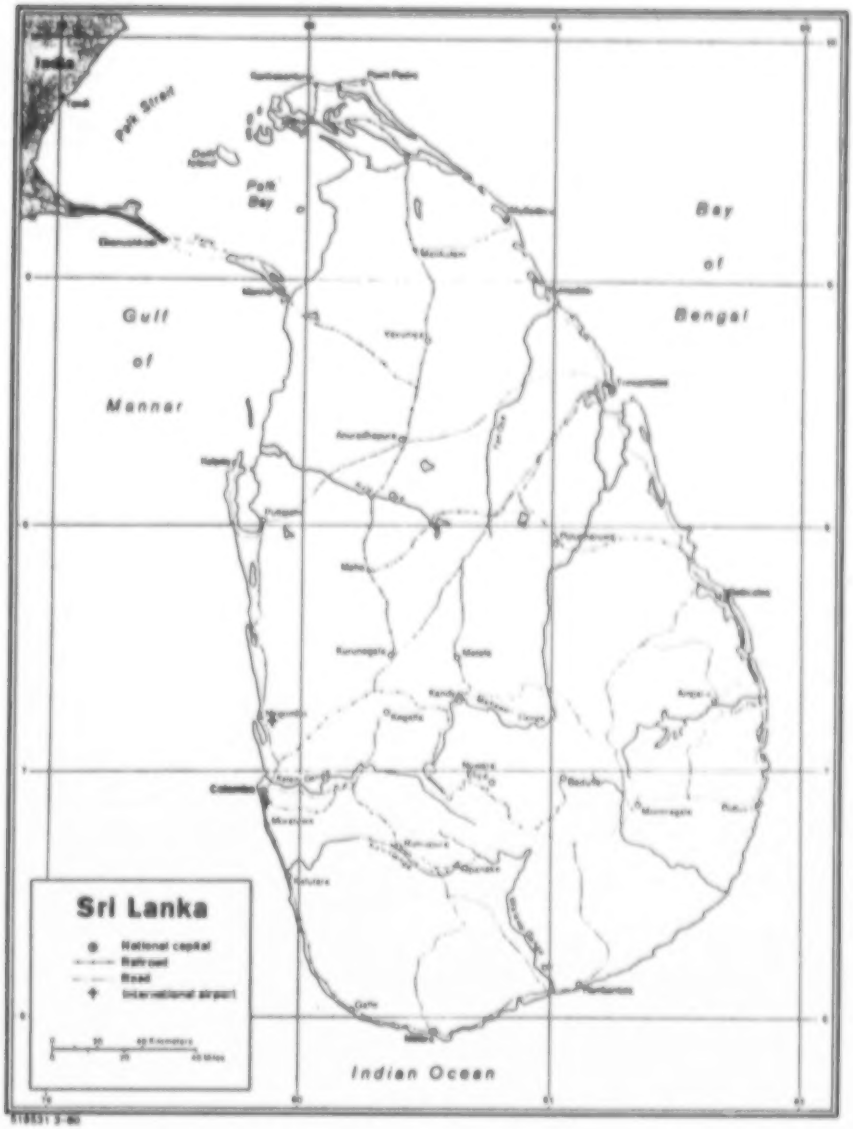
Singapore	**224 sq mi** **580 sq km**
Rhode Island:	**1,214 sq mi** **3,144 sq km**



SOLOMON ISLANDS

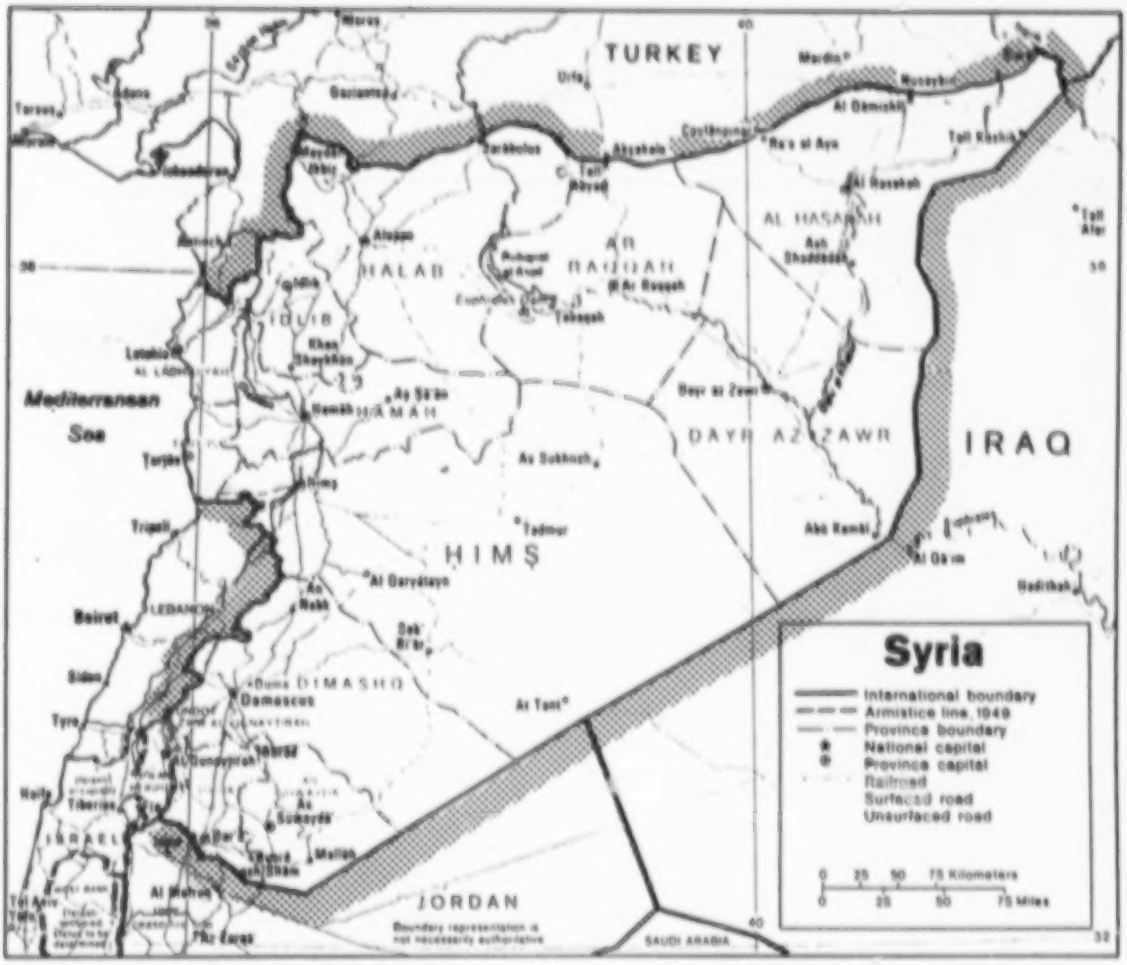
AREA: *10,985 sq mi 28,450 sq km*
POPULATION: *300,000 est'd for July,87)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Honiara (19,200 est'd 1981)*
GNP: *$510 per capita, 1985 (US$)*

Solomon Islands	**10,985 sq mi**	**28,450 sq km**
Rhode Island:	**1,214 sq mi**	**3,144 sq km**



DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF SRI LANKA

***AREA**: 24,996 sq mi 64,740 sq km*
***POPULATION**: 16,300,000 (est'd for July'87)*
***CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY**: Colombo*
(1,262,000 est'd 1983)
***GNP**: $370 per capita, 1985 (US$)*



SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

***AREA**: 71,498 sq mi 185,180 sq km*
***POPULATION**: 11,300,000 (est'd for July'87)*
***CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY**: Damascus (2,083,000 est'd 1986)*
***GNP**: $1,630 per capita, 1985 (US$)*

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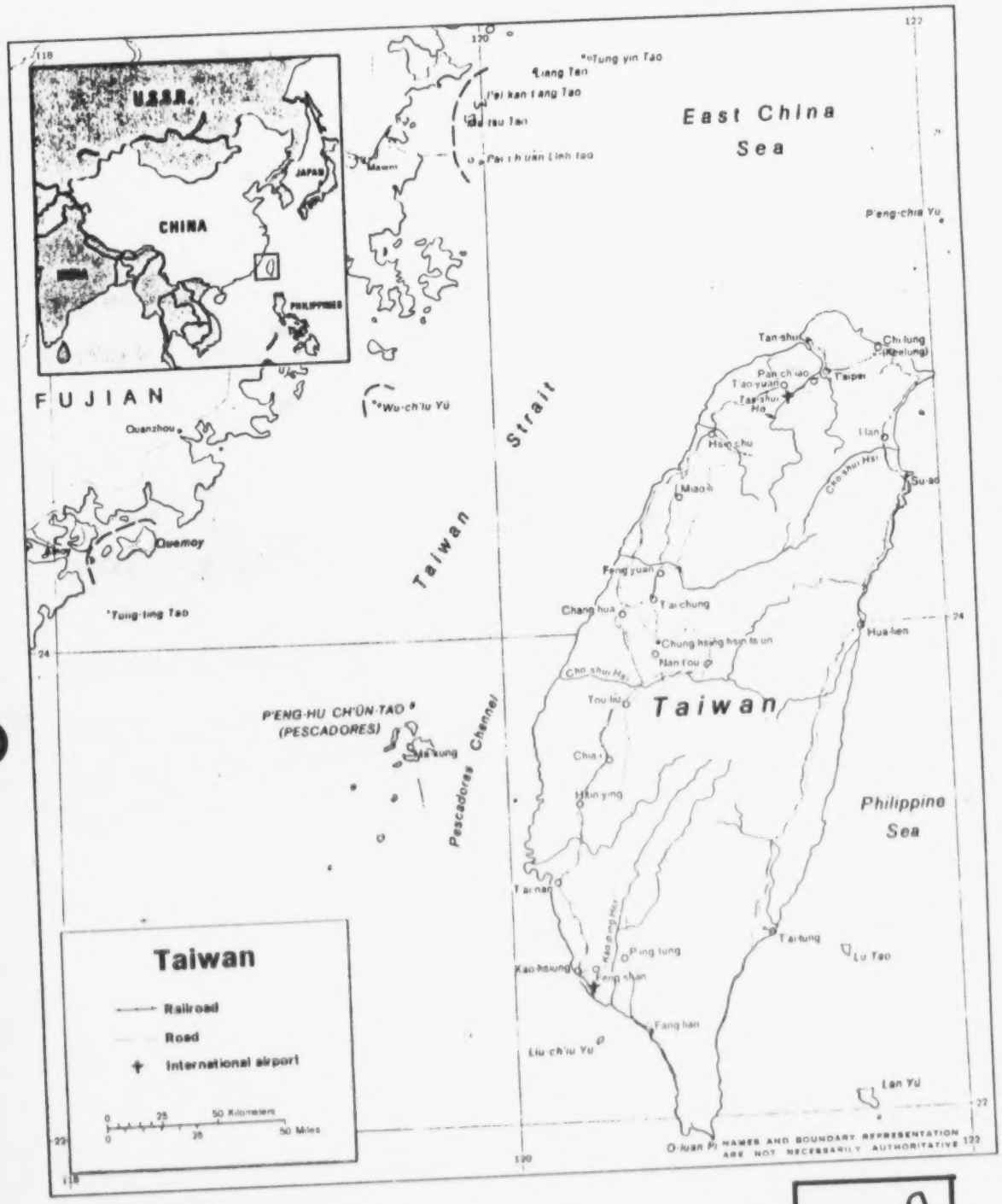
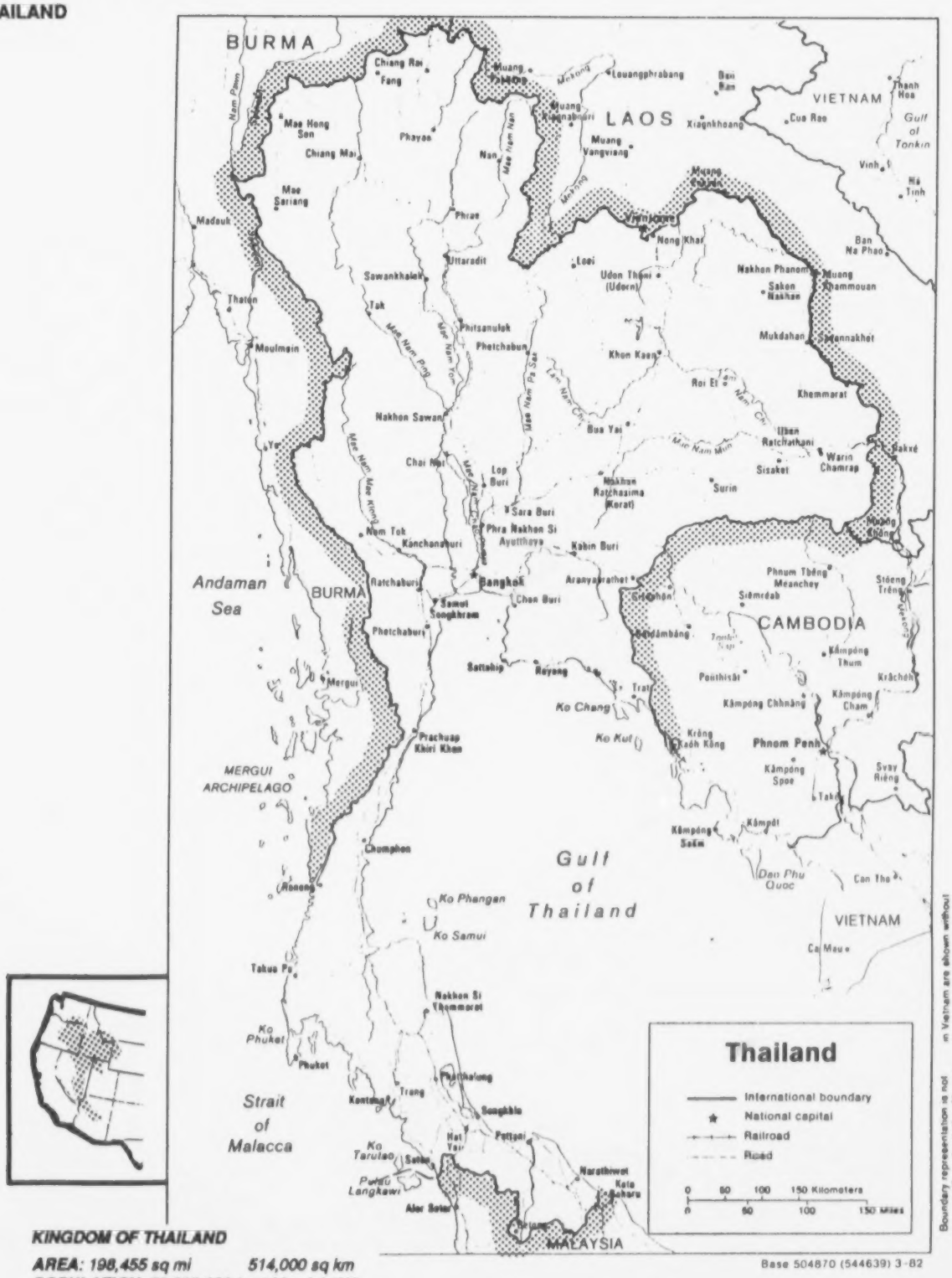


REPUBLIC OF CHINA

***AREA**: 13,892 sq mi 35,980 sq km*
***POPULATION**: 19,600,000 (est'd for July'87)*
***CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY**: Taipei*
(2,400,000 est'd 1983)
***GNP**: $3,110 per capita, 1985 (US$)*

THAILAND



KINGDOM OF THAILAND

***AREA**: 198,455 sq mi 514,000 sq km*
***POPULATION**: 53,600,000 (est'd for July'87)*
***CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY**: Bangkok*
(4,700,000 met. est'd 1980)
***GNP**: $830 per capita, 1985 (US$)*

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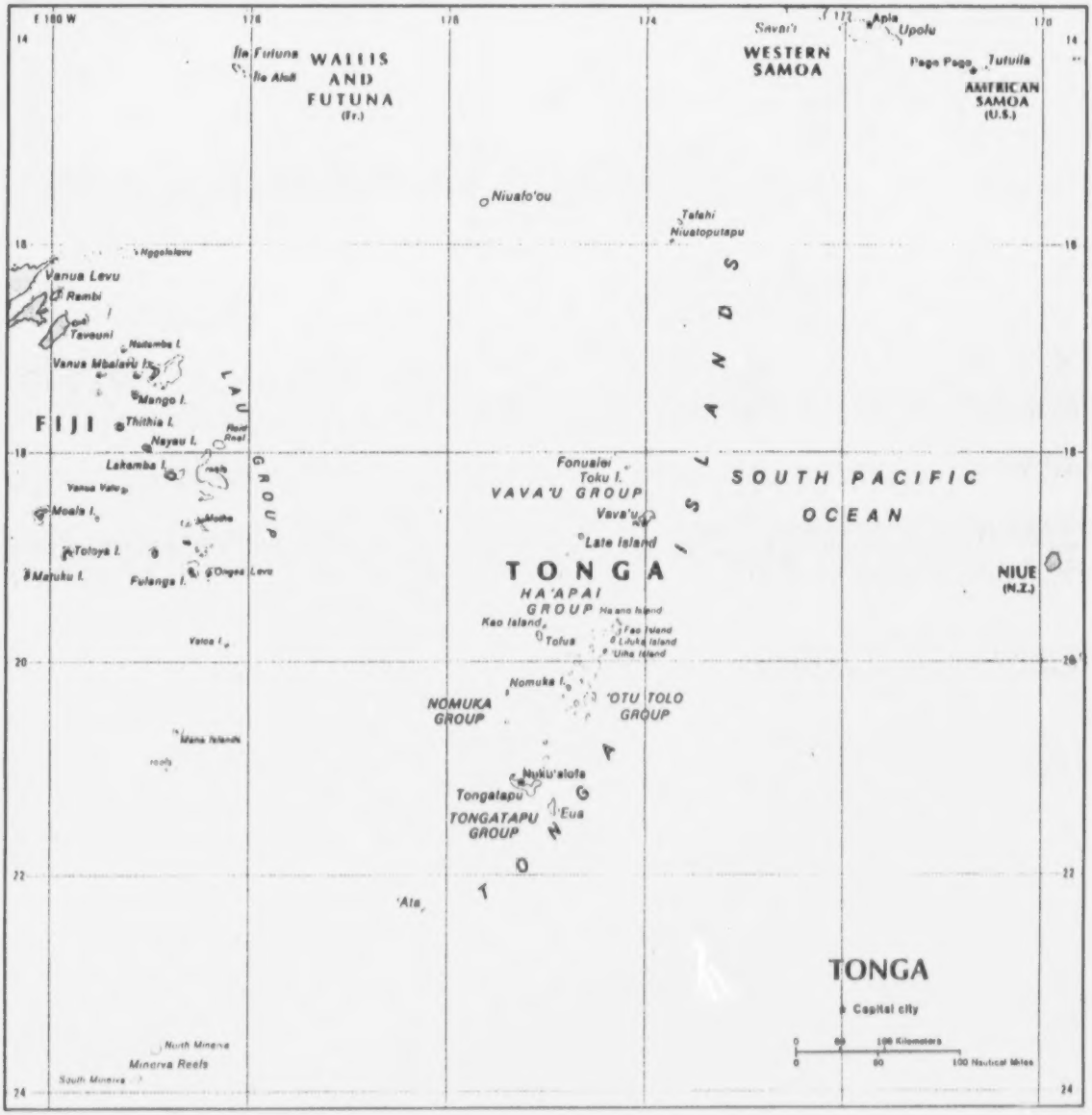

KINGDOM OF TONGA

***AREA**: 270 sq mi 700 sq km*
***POPULATION**: 98,689 (est'd for July'87)*
***CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY**: Nuku'alofa*
(22,000 met. est'd 1984)
***GNP**: $1,030 per capita, 1985 (US$)*

Tonga	**270 sq mi**
	700 sq km
Rhode Island:	**1,214 sq mi**
	3,144 sq km

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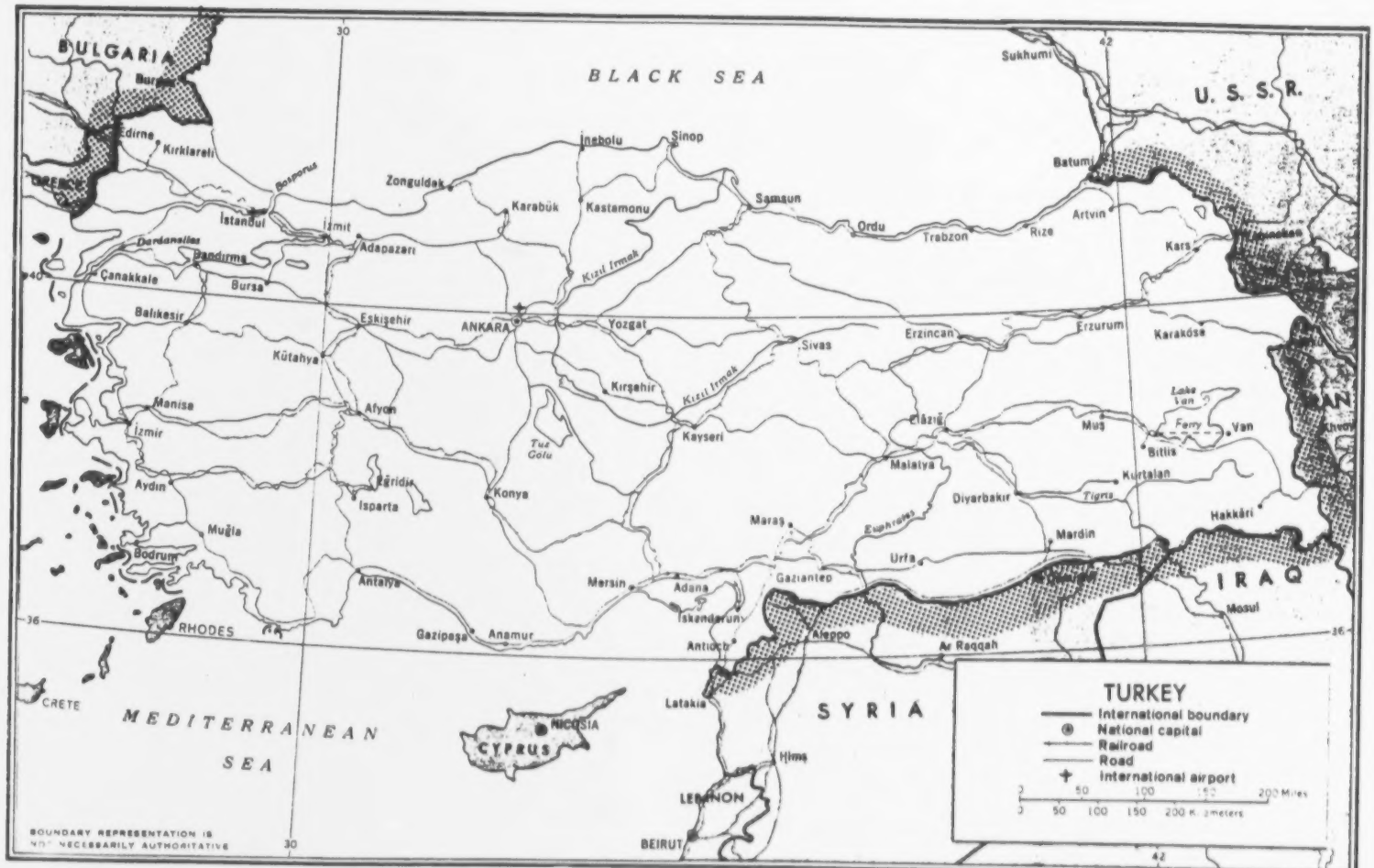
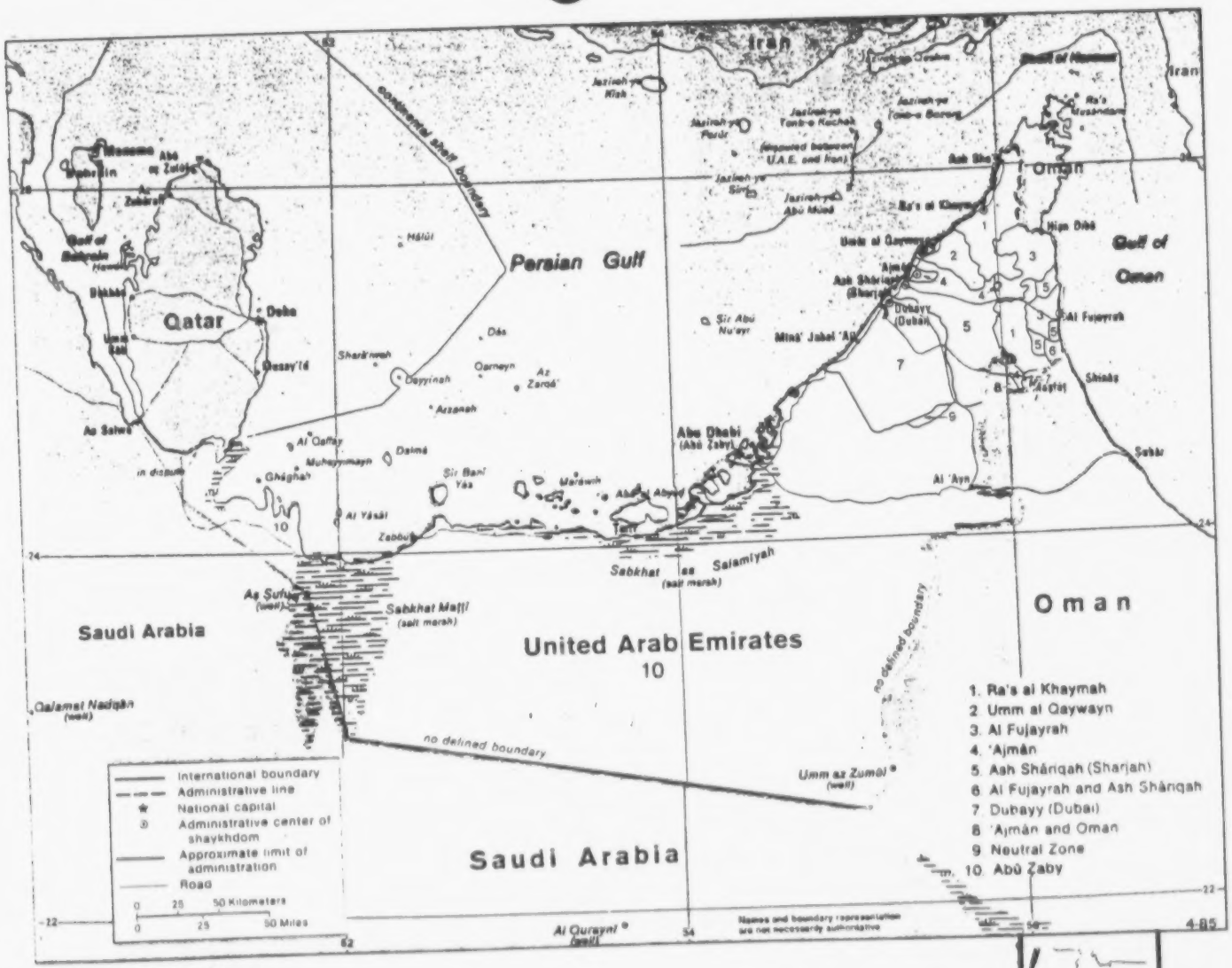


REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

***AREA**: 301,382 sq mi 780,580 sq km*
***POPULATION**: 51,400,000 (est'd for July'87)*
***LARGEST CITY**: Istanbul*
(5,494,000 est'd 1985)
***GNP**: $1,130 per capita, 1985 (US$)*



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

***AREA**: 32,278 sq mi 83,600 sq km*
***POPULATION**: 1,400,000 (est'd for July'87)*
***CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY**: Abu Dhabi (537,000 est'd 1984)*
***GNP**: $19,120 per capita, 1985 (US$)*

VIETNAM

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
***AREA**: 127,243 sq mi 329,560 sq km*
***POPULATION**: 62,200,000 (est'd for July'87)*
***LARGEST CITY**: Ho Chi Minh City*
(3,500,000 est'd 1981)
***GNP**: ----*

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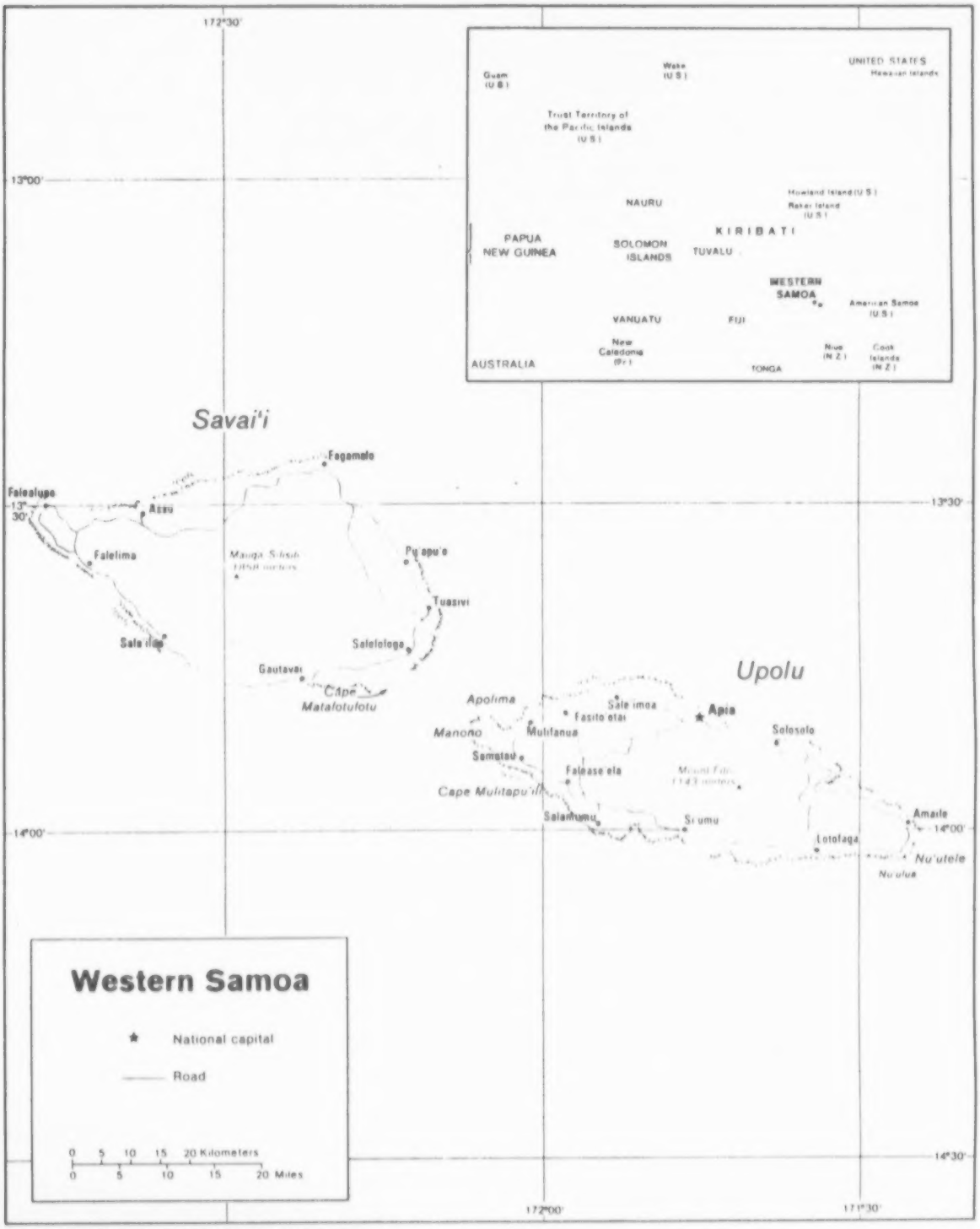
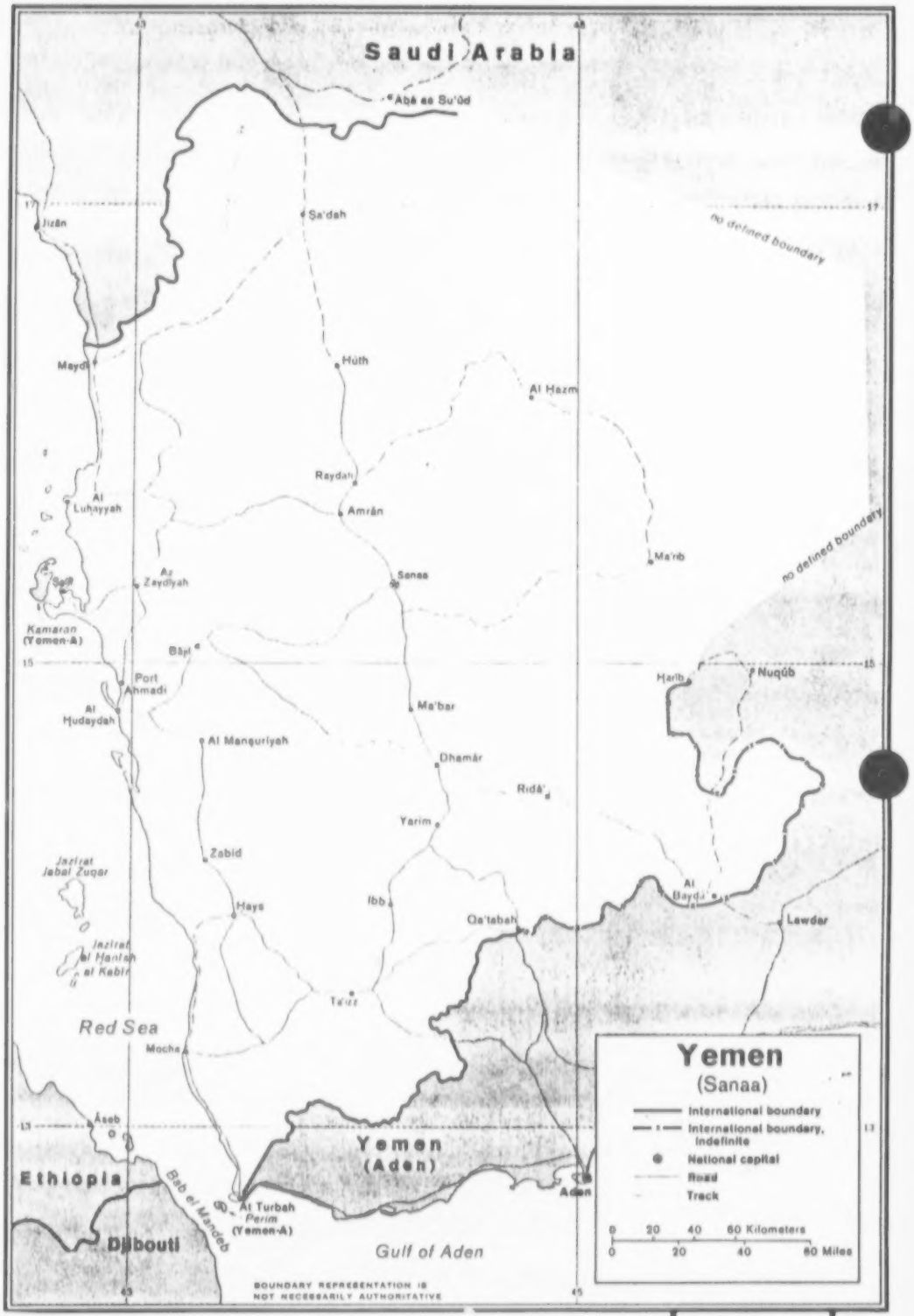


INDEPENDENT STATE OF WESTERN SAMOA
***AREA**: 1,104 sq mi 2,860 sq km*
***POPULATION**: 200,000 (est'd for July'87)*
***CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY**: Apia*
(35,000 est'd 1983)
***GNP**: $660 per capita, 1985 (US$)*

Western Samoa	**1,104 sq mi** **2,860 sq km**
Rhode Island:	**1,214 sq mi** **3,144 sq km**

YEMEN, NORTH



YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

***AREA**: 75,290 sq mi 195,000 sq km*
***POPULATION**: 6,500,000 (est'd for July'87)*
***CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY**: Sanaa*
(427,000 est'd 1986)
***GNP**: $520 per capita, 1985 (US$)*

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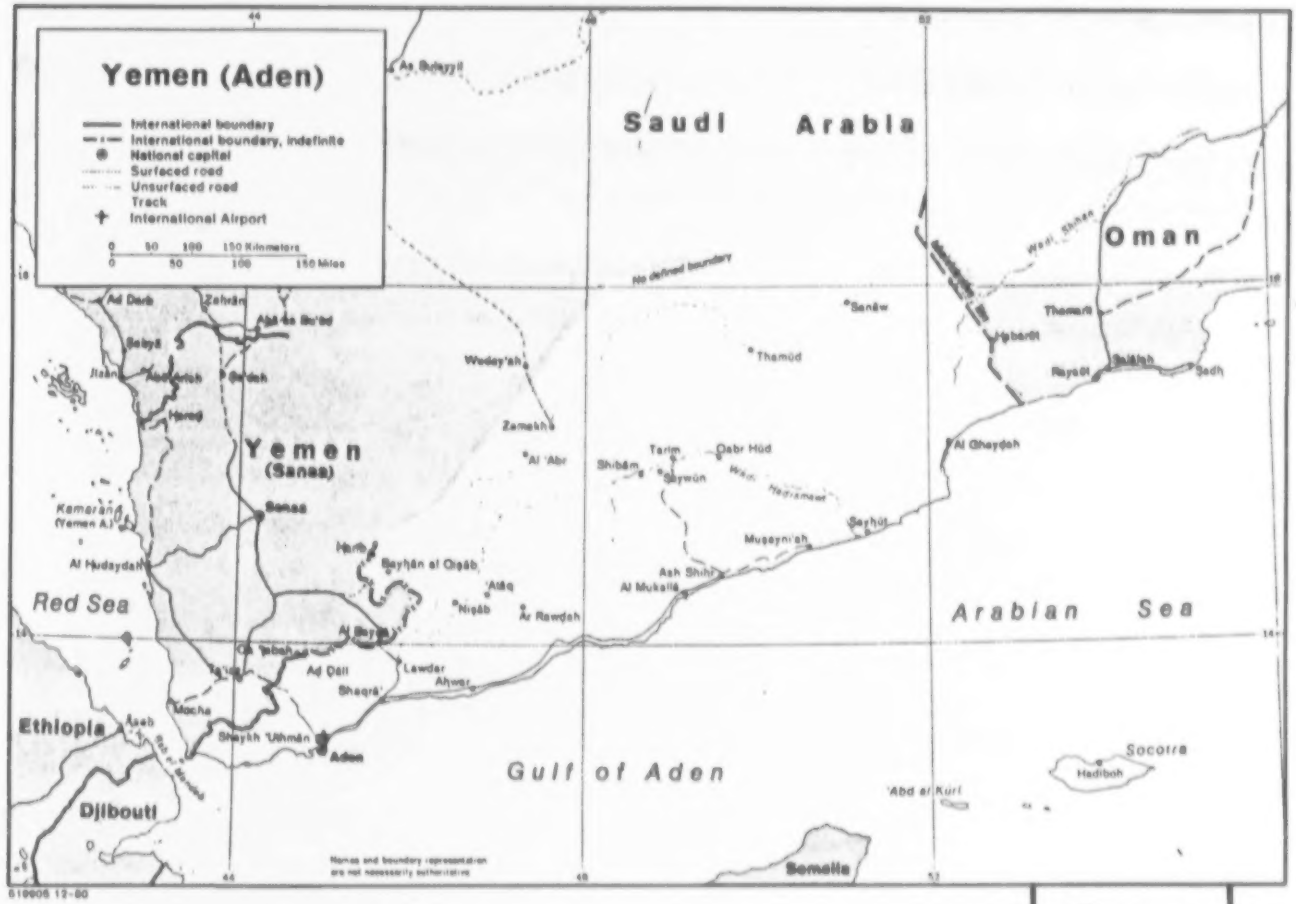

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

***AREA**: 128,560 sq mi 332,970 sq km*
***POPULATION**: 2,400,000 (est'd for July'87)*
***CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY**: Aden*
(365,000 est'd 1981)
***GNP**: $540 per capita, 1985 (US$)*

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